

N.W.P.

# NORTHERN SUMMERS



SUNSET WASKESIU LAKE  
PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK.

# SASKATCHEWAN

“RESORTS  
“SPORTS  
“CITIES



SASKATCHEWAN MOTOR CLUB

1931



# SASKATCHEWAN'S RESORTS, SPORTS AND CITIES of 1931.

## “NORTHERN SUMMERS”

Edited by A. W. MACPHERSON  
Provincial Manager

*and published by*

SASKATCHEWAN MOTOR CLUB  
SASKATOON  
Canada

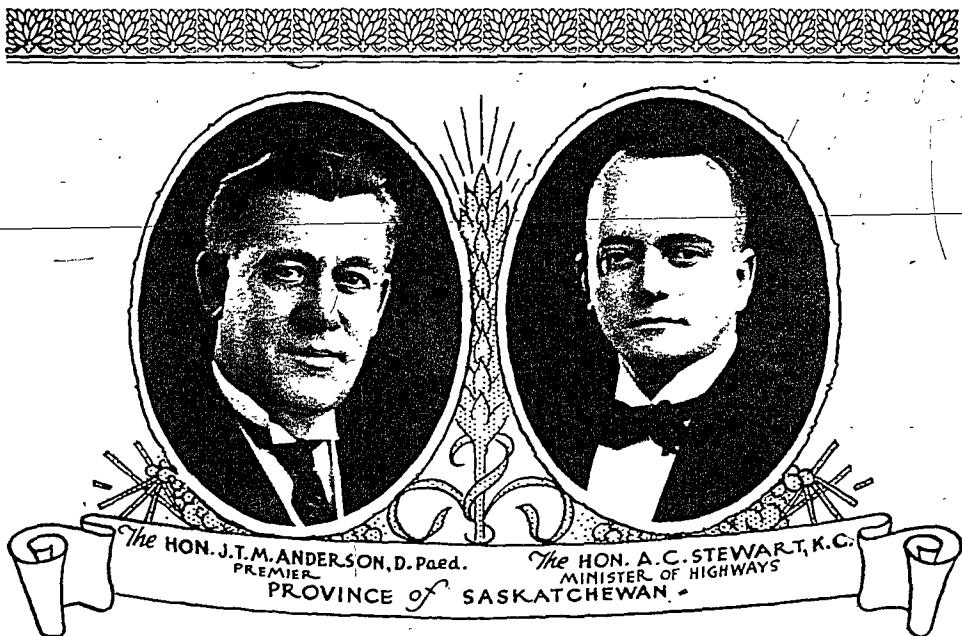


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## *Northern Summers*

AS THE great prairie province of Saskatchewan unfolds itself to the advancing tide of population unsuspected scenic wonders are revealed. In area Saskatchewan more than equals the neighboring states of Montana and North Dakota together, but vast distances are rapidly shrinking as a network of splendid all-weather highways draws the formerly inaccessible beauties of nature within convenient reach of the motor tourist.

With untold mineral resources discovered and mapped out by the aid of Canada's Veterans of the Air, a generation of discovery has been compressed into the short space of a few years. Railways and highways have followed and opened up a vista of fertile farm lands, lakes and rivers teeming with fish, enormous timber areas, unspoiled game abounding within range of camera or gun and an alluring story of hidden mineral wealth for the lucky prospector.

A quaint mixture of modern and primitive habitations is here to lend variety to the scene. The Indian trapper, with his canoe load of furs for the nearest trading post, finds his silent solitude broken by the drone of an aeroplane winging its flight above with a cargo of prospectors' supplies or perhaps a cabinload of passengers.

From the settled cities and modern farmsteads of the south to the fragrant forest primeval in the north, Saskatchewan invites the happy vacationist to enjoy the hospitality of its people and the scenic beauties of its vast terrain. The welcome guest is free to choose from an infinite variety of entertainment, or he or she may roam the remoter recesses of the scenic wonderland that lies beyond the hospitable portals of an inland empire.

Page One

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF SASK.

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# Saskatchewan's Highway System

*Over 2,000 Miles of Dependable, All-weather Roads—From Manitoba to Alberta and From North Dakota to Prince Albert National Park.*

**S**ASKATCHEWAN'S provincial highways system comprises 7,300 miles, serving every city, town, village or marketing point in the province. Of this system 5,200 miles have now been graded up to our standard of provincial highways as an earth road and are under maintenance by the maintenance branch of the department.

On the provincial highways system approximately 2,500 miles is designated as a provincial trunk system, which will provide through trunk roads across the province from east to west and from north to south. On the trunk system 2,000 miles have been gravelled, and with careful maintenance this provides a dependable, all-weather road.

Highway No. 1, following along the main line of the C.P.R., crosses the province from east to west through the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current. The earth grading has been completed on this highway, and also the graveling with the exception of the stretch from Maple Creek west to the Alberta boundary. Highway No. 1 provides a direct connection across the province from east to west between Winnipeg, Calgary and Banff.

The second trans-provincial highway from east to west is provided across the northern part of the province via Saskatoon. This route is via highway No. 10 from the Manitoba boundary west to the city of Yorkton, from Yorkton to Saskatoon via highway No. 14, and from Saskatoon to Lloydminster via highways Nos. 12 and 5. The earth grading on this highway is completed throughout, and it is anticipated that the few remaining stretches requiring to be gravelled will be completed by the end of 1931. This highway provides a direct route via Yorkton, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Lloydminster from Winnipeg to Edmonton and Jasper National Park.

Highway No. 39, the Soo Line Highway, is graded and gravelled from North Portal, on the North Dakota boundary, to the junction point via No. 6 highway to Regina and No. 1 highway to Moose Jaw. Thus an all-weather gravelled road is provided from North Portal to Moose Jaw. From Moose Jaw north via highway Nos. 2 and 11 to Saskatoon and No. 12 to Prince Albert and thence via No. 2 to the Prince Albert National Park, is provided an earth road graded throughout, and the few short gaps remaining to be gravelled will be finished early in 1931, thus providing an all-weather gravelled road from North Portal to the Prince Albert National Park.

Branching off from Highway No. 1 at Qu'Appelle, highway No. 10 provides access to the Qu'Appelle valley summer resorts at Fort Qu'Appelle and Lake Katepwa. Continuing north and east from Fort Qu'Appelle, route No. 10 is graded all the way to Yorkton, and route No. 9 from Yorkton north to Canora. This route is gravelled throughout with the exception of a short stretch from Balcarres to Duff.

A highway crossing the province from north to south is provided in the west by route No. 4. This is graded throughout from Swift Current to Biggar, and from North Battleford to Meadow Lake in the northern part of the settled portion of the province.

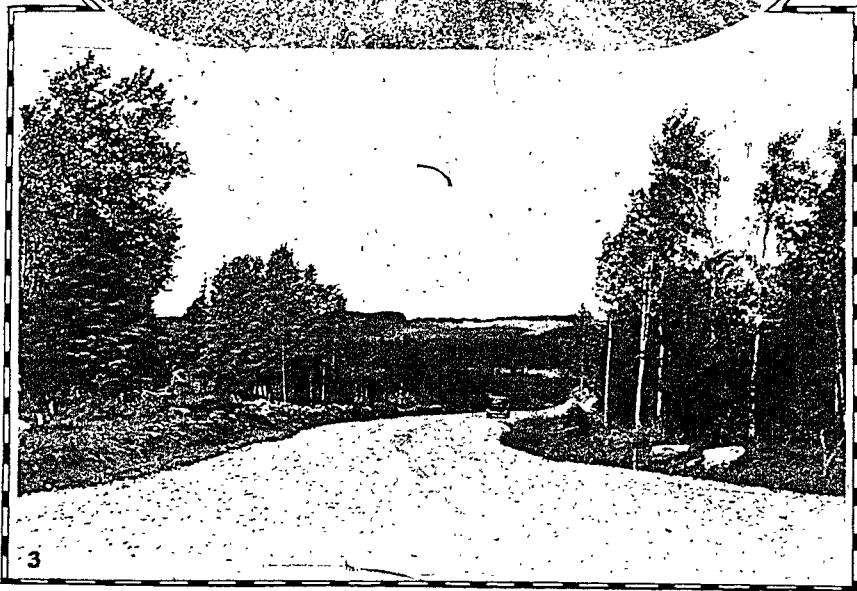
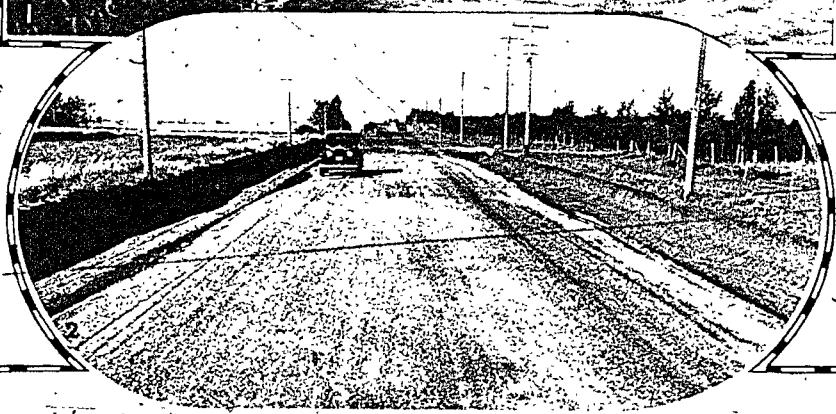
The popular resort near Watrous on Manitou Lake can now be reached over an all-gravelled road from Saskatoon via highways Nos. 14 and 2.

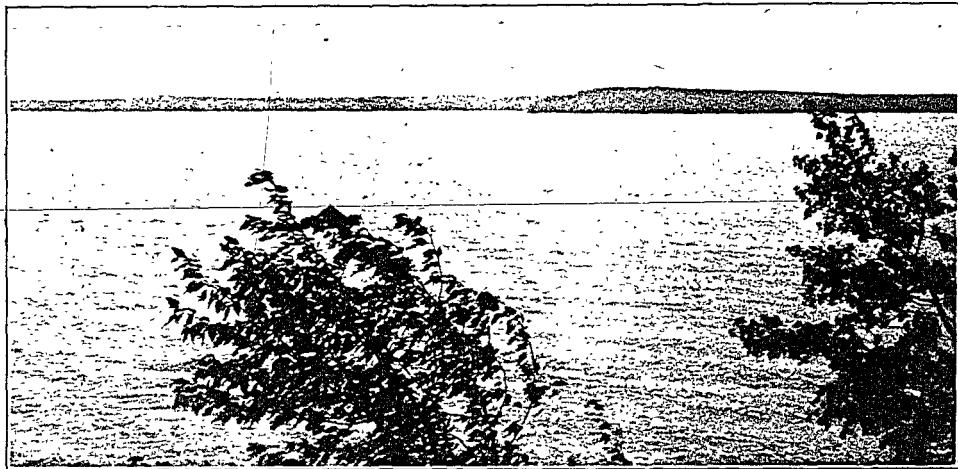
It is hoped to complete in 1931 highway No. 9 from Northgate on the North Dakota boundary, to the summer resorts at Carlyle Lake and Fish Lake, thus providing direct connection for American tourists from the south to these two popular resorts.

The provincial highway system is marked throughout by standard highway markers erected by the Department of Highways, directing tourists as to the safest route to follow even on those sections which have not yet been completed as an earth grade and taken over by the department for maintenance.

Saskatchewan in 1930 established a full time patrol system looking after the maintenance and repair of all sections on our provincial highways system which have been completed either as an earth grade or with a gravelled surface. So that the tourist can be assured of comfortable travelling even on earth graded roads, except during extended periods of wet weather.

*Typical highways: 1. At Lumsden. 2. Near Regiaya. 3. Between Pelly and Norquay.*





*Clark's Resort, Fish Lake.*

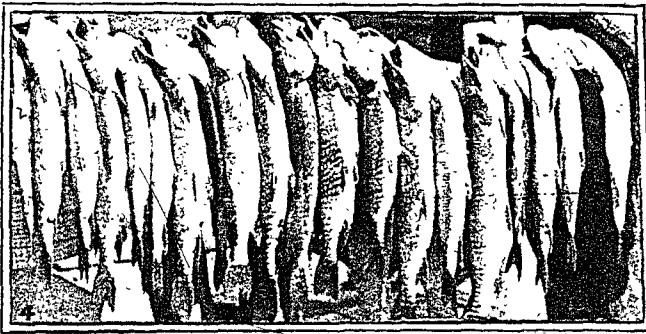
## *Fish Lake*



**T**HIS beautiful resort is situated in the Moose Mountains area near Carlyle and about sixty miles north of Northgate, customs port of entry on number nine highway in the south-east corner of the province. There is excellent boating, bathing and fishing, the lake being plentifully stocked with pickerel, pike and perch. The shores of the lake are beautifully wooded, heavy poplar and birch growing right to the water's edge and also back from the lake. There is a solid belt of timber extending for several miles in all directions.

Clark's Resort is up-to-date, with a thirty-room hotel electrically lit as to house and grounds. There are boats, motor boats, cottages and cabins for hire, also an up-to-date confectionery store where all kinds of camp supplies and fishing tackle can be obtained. There is an easy sloping beach in front of the hotel where children can safely bathe and paddle. Fish Lake is about 150 miles from Regina, Brandon, and Minot, N.D., the main highways being numbers 1, 9, 13 and 16. Watch for the black and white signs indicating mileage as you approach this vacation spot.

1, 2 and 3, Lake trout from Lac la Ronge. 4, Perch, pike and pickerel from Madge Lake.



## *Sport Fishing in Saskatchewan:*

**S**ASKATCHEWAN is so rich in the production of its vast wheat fields that for the average mind outside the province, and indeed for many who live within its boundaries, it is not easy to think that it can be famous for anything else, and yet, in addition to the importance of Saskatchewan's agriculture, there are within its boundaries hundreds of lakes and rivers which provide recreation for not only the residents of the province but of late years for a considerable number of outside pleasure seekers who are enjoying fishing and outings on many of the accessible waters, to say nothing of the occasional explorer who takes advantage of the more isolated parts of the province and spends days and weeks enjoying trips on some of the northern water routes, of which there are many.

What Saskatchewan lacks in the different species of sporting fish is amply made up by the abundance of salmon trout, pickerel, pike, perch and goldeyes, all of which are found very gamesome and palatable, owing to the low temperature of the water in many of the lakes and rivers of the province.

Loch Leven, Rainbow and Brown Trout have been planted in Frenchman's Creek and tributaries, south of Swift Current in the Cypress Hills area, during 1924 and every season since, and in all, approximately 400,000 trout fry were planted. Experiments have been carried on regularly during the past three years, with very encouraging results. Specimens have been taken with seine nets and they have been observed in large schools in the pools along the creeks. The idea of planting trout in that area, was due to the large number of springs along these creeks and amongst the hills, resulting in low temperature water during the summer months, and also due to the fact that most of these pools do not freeze during winter. These streams were fairly free from other enemy species. So successful has been the planting of these trout that fishing was allowed for the first time during 1929. The season opens on the 16th of June. ☈

"All anglers must first obtain an angling permit to fish for trout in the province. The fee for a resident is \$2.00 for the season, and for a non-resident \$2.50 for two days, \$5.00 for one month, or \$7.50 for the season. Another permit similar to these will be issued, which will allow two adults and two children under sixteen years to angle. The fee for this family permit shall be \$10.00 for the season.

"The Per Diem catch for Rainbow, Loch Leven or Brown Trout is 15; for lake trout 5, or 15 pike and pickerel or 20 goldeyes and perch. No one shall, in one day, catch and retain more than 15 fish of the different species named above.

"Angling Permits will be available at all ports of entry on the American boundary, as well as by issuing vendors at the various lakes."

### *Lakes Offering Good Fishing*

EMMA LAKE, located 30-miles north-west of Prince Albert, is a beautiful lake with irregular shore lines and extensive sandy bathing beaches, surrounded by a heavy stand of trees, including spruce and birch. It is well supplied with fish, and offers ideal camping locations.

CANDLE LAKE, 60 miles north-east of Prince Albert, was reached by motor car for the first time during the summer of 1927. There are miles of ideal sandy beaches surrounded by heavy spruce, jackpine, birch and poplars. It offers wonderful scenery in the unoccupied wilderness, and contains an abundance of game fish.

STURGEON LAKE (Namew Lake), located 20 miles north-west of Prince Albert, with a good all-weather road leading to it, contains pickerel, perch and pike in abundance, as well as whitefish. This is one of the noted pickerel lakes of the district, attracting a large number of anglers during the season.

OKEMASIS LAKE (Stony Lake), located 6 miles north of Big River, is probably among the more attractive lakes in the province. It is about 45 miles long and 5 miles wide. There are some beautiful well-treed islands and a shore line of green timber, with excellent sandy beaches. The clear water simply swarms with pickerel, pike, perch, cisco and whitefish. This lake offers some of the ideal camp sites to be found in the district. Both motor boats and canoes are available for tourists and the lake can be reached by motor car, or within 6 miles by rail.

LAKES NEAR NIPAWIN.—About 65 miles north-west of Nipawin on the old Hudson Bay trail there is a wonderful vista of fishing lakes and unusually fine scenery. Splendid lake trout abound in the lakes of this district. It is hoped to have a road into the district soon.

STONEY LAKE, south of Melfort, is a beautiful lake surrounded with green timber and used considerably by summer campers. It provides the best of angling for pike and pickerel, has sand beaches and a large dancing pavilion.

JACKFISH AND MURRAY LAKES, which can be reached by highway, about 20 miles north of North Battleford, are large bodies of water, with beautiful sand beaches and camping grounds, and afford attractive pickerel, pike and perch fishing. Boats are available on both of these lakes and a number of summer cottages are constructed around the shores.

TURTLE LAKE is located about 18 miles north-east of Turtleford with a highway as far as the town and a good road from there to the lake. This lake offers attractive angling and has beautiful sand beaches and camping grounds where boats are available.

FISHING LAKE, near Wadena, is a lovely lake with irregular shore lines. Good pickerel and pike fishing is obtainable.

DEVIL'S LAKE, or Good Spirit Lake, near Canora, can be reached by highway, and contains a variety of angling fish.

LONG LAKE is skirted by a good highway and begins about 30 miles north of Regina. This lake is 65 miles long and has along its shore some of the finest camping beaches in the province, with a large number of sub-divisions on which hundreds of cottages are constructed, and where boats are available at almost any point.

THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY LAKES, which consist of Echo, Mission, Katepwe, and Qu'Appelle, are considered the tourist paradise in the southern portion of the province. All of these lakes are well supplied with angling species of fish.

CARLYLE LAKE, which is on the boundary of the Moose Mountain Forest Reserve, and close to the town of Carlyle, is a very attractive lake and is patronized to a great extent by the residents of the district as well as by nearby residents of Manitoba and North Dakota.

LAC PELLETIER is a small body of water located south of Swift Current, but is practically the only lake in that area which offers any inducement to campers, and is used very extensively by the residents in that portion of the province. It contains many species of angling fish.

## *Big Game*

The wooded areas of northern Saskatchewan abound in moose, deer and caribou. Black bear are common and cinnamon or brown bear are occasionally found.

## *Game Birds*

There is perhaps no better sport to be found anywhere than that which Saskatchewan offers in the hunting of game birds. Ducks and geese are to be found in season on the lakes and sloughs. These feed during the day in the neighbouring grain fields, affording an opportunity for stubble shooting which cannot be surpassed.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN AND GROUSE are to be found on both the prairies and wooded areas within easy access of rail or auto. European grey partridge, commonly called "Hungarian partridge," have recently been introduced and are rapidly increasing.

[See Hunting Regulations, page 44.]

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# Prairie Play Grounds

## Afield in Saskatchewan

IN THE pioneering days on the great Western Plains life was strenuous and the battle so exacting that there was neither time nor opportunity for recreation or enjoyment, and to some extent a rather austere tradition was carried on into the period of more general development. Saskatchewan was long regarded as a region of flat and expressionless prairie. Such an idea is entirely erroneous; for the Province contains within its boundaries scenic beauties and opportunities for summer recreation unexcelled in the Dominion. There are lovely lakes, embowered in forest verdure, where the firm white sandy beaches invite the swimmer and where the votaries of the angling craft may have splendid sport; noble rivers that in their day bore the craft of the fur brigades, high table lands and bold escarpments, overlooking the wide and rolling country where buffalo herds wandered in days gone by and where their paths to water, worn deep into the prairie sod remain as mute witnesses of the vanished legions; and lovely sweeps of park country where grassy meadows, lake and stream alternate with groves of quivering aspen, the myriad leaves of which make a gentle rustling in the summer breeze.

There are historic places to be visited, the scenes of Indian tribal fights and massacres; missions established by brave and self-sacrificing churchmen who carried the message of Christianity to the wild and warring denizens of the wilderness; and the modern highway of today may often furnish a glimpse of the wild life indigenous to the solitudes.

Knowledge of, and access to, these points of beauty and interest were long denied owing to the wide spaces of the country, its sparse settlement, and scarcity of good highways and other lines of communication. Today this disability has, to a great extent disappeared. Railway branches extend like net work over much of the country extending south of the Saskatchewan River, and a noble system of highways will conduct the traveller to almost any point he may wish to reach.

Perhaps some brief notes of a few of the districts of interest to the visitors may have some value here.

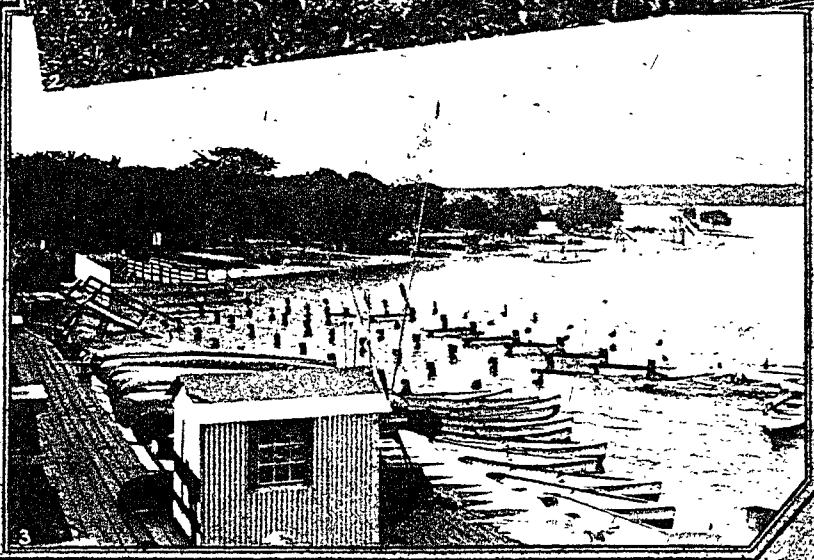
### MOOSE MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE

When the traveller enters Saskatchewan, whether along the highway from Winnipeg or from the neighbouring state of North Dakota, he will find himself in proximity of Moose Mountain, that wooded eminence which sentinels our Eastern gate. This region, which may be easily reached from Highways No. 1, 16, or 13, is a district of forest meadow and lake that still retains much of its wild and pristine native beauty.

It was an historic ground in the old Indian days, and its wooded hillsides often furnished cover for Sioux or Blackfoot war parties meditating raids against their traditional enemies the Crees and Salteaux of the Western Plains. It was on the Southern slope of the Moose Mountain that, more than sixty years ago, a great Indian Council was held between the Sioux and the Crees and a treaty of peace made that was never afterwards broken. In some places the forest growth is very dense and, although comparatively close to centres of Western population, it affords shelter to many of the wild denizens of the country. The giant moose, the stately elk, and the black-tailed deer still make their homes in the leafy recesses, and myriads of wild fowl gather on lake and woodland lagoon. The trees are all deciduous; there are no conifers; the various varieties of aspen predominate and the graceful white birch gives an air of indescribable daintiness to the woodland scene. The Carlyle Lakes in this district are gems of loveliness. Several summer resorts, where tourists may be accommodated, are situated on their shores, and the bathing and swimming facilities are excellent.

There are several Indian Reserves in the vicinity which will well repay a visit to those interested in the natives of the country. The fishing is so good that during the season many votaries of the gentle craft come from all over

1. Poplar Lake, Wakaw.
2. Little Manitou Lake, Watrous.
3. Regina Beach on Last Mountain Lake.



the continent to participate in it. Indeed the reputation of these waters is so great that people from even far distant States come to enjoy it, and cars bearing United States licenses are to be seen parked in the vicinity of the various resorts. The stand of birch is said to be one of the finest in Western Canada and the forest service is taking every precaution to safeguard it. Fire and Forest Rangers patrol the Reservation and high observation posts have been erected from which a vigilant outlook is maintained. Care is also taken to protect the wild life and stringent justice is meted out to anyone disturbing it, with the consequence that it is showing a steady increase. During a hard winter it is no unusual thing for elk to leave the shelter of the woods and seek sustenance from the hay stacks of farmers on the edge of the Reservation.

Deer are reported to be increasing and there is little doubt, as the forest growth is fostered and protected from fire, these woods will become thickly populated with the larger game animals.

Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, is within a reasonable drive from the Moose Mountain, and there the traveller may spend some time with profit visiting the splendid Legislative Buildings and Grounds, Headquarters Barracks of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the five scholastic establishments, the industrial district which is said to be one of the largest distributing points for agricultural machinery on the Continent, and to wonder at the march of progress which has created this fine Western Metropolis on a spot which, within the memory of people yet living, afforded grazing grounds to herds of wild buffalo.

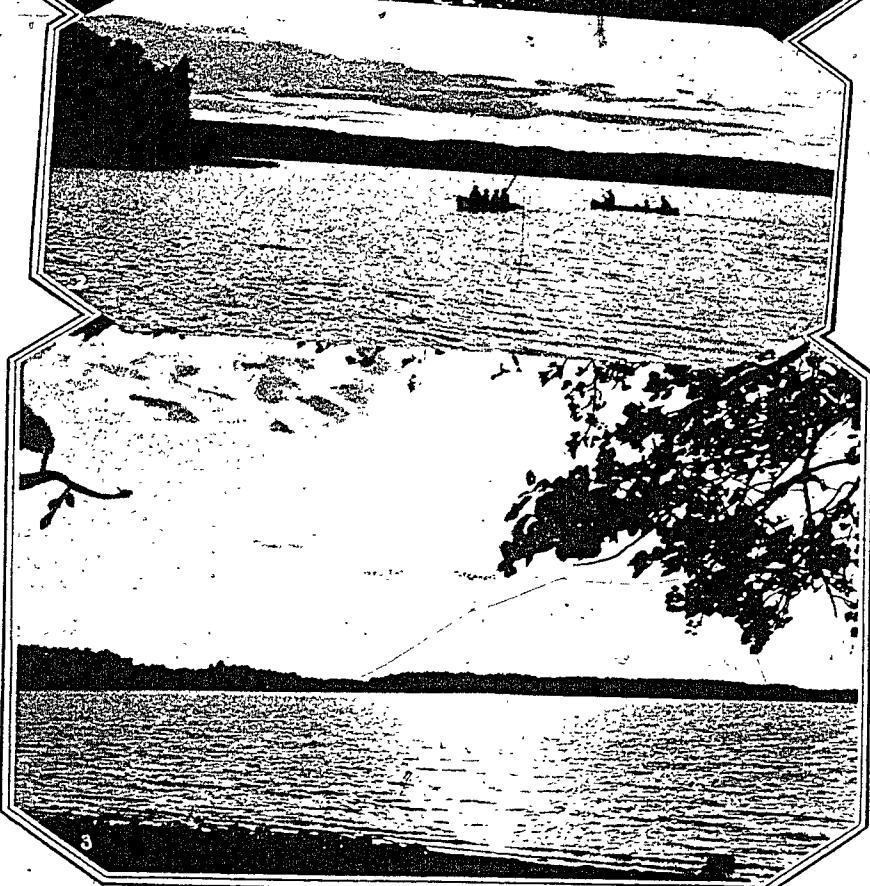
#### THE VALLEY OF THE QU'APPELLE

Excellent roads furnish easy access from Regina to the historic Qu'Appelle Valley. Fort Qu'Appelle, which was long the Hudson's Bay Headquarters for a vast district, is some sixty miles to the North East on a well-travelled highway. It is situated in a verdured valley between two large lakes, members of a lovely chain of waters. There is boating, bathing and fishing to be had, and good accommodation for the wayfarer. Close at hand at Lebret is the historic Roman Catholic Mission established by Archbishop Tache. It is said that on one Sunday morning after losing his way on the prairie he came to the rim of the valley and, charmed with the lovely vista of lake and wood and meadow before his eyes, decided on the establishment of a church and mission there. The Qu'Appelle Mission has ever since been an historic land mark of the western country. The splendid wild fowl shooting in this vicinity in the fall of the year brings sportsmen from far away to engage in it.

Another trip which may be taken from Regina is to Long Lake or Last Mountain Lake as it is more properly called. This is a noble body of water more than sixty miles long about 30 miles north of Regina. It is reached by excellent train service or good-motor roads. There are several fine summer resorts situated along its banks where boating, bathing and excellent fishing may be enjoyed and, if the hunter knows the ways of the wild fowl, he may on occasion add to his bag the lordly Canada goose, the finest feathered trophy of the Canadian sportsman. In the old days of the buffalo hunters, the Hudson's Bay Company maintained an out-post of the Fort Qu'Appelle establishment on the Eastern bank of the lake.

To anyone wishing to see the characteristic southern prairie region, a run from Regina of an hour on No. 1 Highway to Moose Jaw and then south on No. 2 will take him to the interesting Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain Country. He will pass by the Lake of the Rivers and Johnstone (or Old Wives) Lake; where the country is still criss-crossed by buffalo trails, and where the wallows of these great shaggy creatures, now grass grown, bear evidence of the time when this was their favourite pasture grounds. Pausing upon the verge of some of the high table lands which occur in the region the traveller may send his eye over a far vista of rolling land of plain and hill and lake and stream. The country rises in terraces to the Wood Mountain acclivity where at one time the Mounted Police had an important and historic post. There are at several points in this district, settlements of Metis hunters, who made their habitats there in the days of the buffalo hunt. It was to Wood Mountain that Sitting Bull, the Great Sioux Medicine Chief, came with his followers after the defeat

1. White Bear Lake, Carlyle. 2. Madge Lake, Kamsack. 3. York Lake, Yorkton.



and annihilation of Custer and his command, and it was, until recent years, the home of Jean Louis Legere, one of the finest and most picturesque examples of the plainsman the West has ever produced. Before the coming of the railway this was a range district and the ranches prospered with all the wide country as their pasture field.

### THE CYPRESS HILLS FOREST RESERVE

If the traveller is looking for the atmosphere of the real old West, he may still find it in the Cypress Hills region. To reach this locality No. 1 Highway should be resumed at Moose Jaw and a western course steered past Lake Chaplin, named after the late Lord Chaplin who long ago engaged in a buffalo hunt in its vicinity. Herbert, Waldeck, and Swift Current are passed until, at Gull Lake, a southern diversion on Highway 37 will bring the wayfarer skirting the southern boundary of the hills to the town of Shaunavon. West along No. 13 shows an interesting country, and the tourist may turn north again on No. 21 which will carry him to Maple Creek through a wild and romantic district. These hills are perhaps the most considerable elevations in all the Prairie country. They force their crests skyward until they reach an altitude where the flora has many of the Alpine qualities. The streams are swift, clear and sweet in contrast with many of the waters of the Great Rivers. It is a region of wild and rugged scenery, and an extension of the Reserve is planned in order to make it a recreational ground typical of the West country. The Cypress range consists of a series of broken hills, scarred with deep wooded ravines, sheer cut banks, fantastic crags, and rounded elevation.

It contains perhaps the only stand of coniferous trees which appear in all the region of the Great Plains until the Foothills of the Rockies are approached. In the old days this was one of the best hunting grounds in all the prairie country. The hills were the "Debatable Ground" or "No Man's Land" in the war that constantly raged between the Crees and Assiniboines of the Plains, and the warlike Blackfoot Confederacy. As a consequence it was little hunted, and in its woods and ravines the wild creatures indigenous to the country found harbourage; bands of elk, the nobility of Canadian wild animals, sheltered in leafy foliage or grazed on the upland pastures; herds of antelope flitted among the buttes like spirits of the land; buffalo cropped the grass of the table lands, whilst the dreaded grizzly made his den in the deep recesses of dark and wooded ravines. In the old days there were many sanguinary conflicts here, and in days not so remote the hills were the hiding grounds of outlaws and rustlers who preyed upon the herds of the ranchers.

Owing to its physical features it is still a range country, and the wayfarer on the trail is still likely to be jingling cavalier of a cowboy with all the traditional accoutrements.

This district is one of the last in America where may be seen the graceful pronghorn in its native surroundings. A forest reserve and a game sanctuary have been established, and under careful protection the wild life is increasing. If cautiously approached, beavers may be seen busily engaged in their engineering operations, and a black-tailed deer may be surprised surveying the scene from some wooded eminence. The streams are clear and sweet and admirably suited for game fish. A few years ago the fry of rainbow and Loch Leven trout were planted in some of them and they have thriven amazingly. Recently a short open season was declared, and trout up to five pounds were taken by means of the fly. The real atmosphere of the Old West still lingers about the Cypress Hills, and the traveller journeying through them may well visualise scenes of Indian wars and forays, when the slopes were populated with herds of grazing buffalo, and the lordly elk, "tossing his beamed frontlet to the sky," surveyed a wide domain.

Highway No. 21 will bring you comfortably to Maple Creek which is perhaps the only real cowtown left on the Saskatchewan plains. The surrounding district is mainly occupied by sheep and cattle ranches, and there are still some big herds.

From here one may proceed Eastward along Highway No. 1 to Swift Current where, proceeding along Highway No. 4, you may cross the South Saskatchewan River at Saskatchewan River Landing and travel north until Battleford, at the junction of the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, is reached.

*On opposite page—IN THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY*



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## BATTLEFORD DISTRICT

The two towns—Old Battleford and North Battleford, separated only by the Saskatchewan River—are situated in a district alive with historic association and containing many spots of beauty and interest. Old Battleford, situated in a beautiful location, was the original capital of the North West. Here Governor Laird held his court, and his Council of Judges and Mounted Police Officers met, to exercise somewhat limited legislative functions over a vast Territory. When it was learned that the line of the transcontinental railway was to pass far to the Southward, it was considered advisable to move the seat of Government to a situation more convenient to transportation, and Regina was chosen. The first newspaper in all the wide West was published at Battleford, and during the Rebellion of 1885 the town was beleaguered by the Indians, the inhabitants and refugees from the surrounding country taking refuge in the Mounted Police Barracks. A number of buildings were looted and others burned. It was there that the leaders of the Frog Lake massacre were dealt out the punishment of their crimes. Old Battleford was long a place of disappointed hopes. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway had not come within a great distance, and when the C.P.R. was passing in the vicinity engineering difficulties were used as an excuse to again give the old capital the "go-by," and North Battleford came into existence as the railway centre of the district. The latter place, only a few miles away, is one of the thriving little cities of Saskatchewan and is the wholesale distributing centre for a very large territory.

There are several of the most important of the Saskatchewan Indian Reserves in the district and some old battlefields within easy motor runs.

A short journey from North Battleford takes the traveller to Meota, beautifully situated on Jackfish Lake, a noble body of water which is the summer and holiday resort of the whole region. It has many sandy beaches ideal for bathing, the wide reaches of the lake afford splendid opportunities for rowing, motor boating and sailing, and the fishing is splendid. Any angler at all familiar with his craft may fill his basket almost at any time during the season. This lake is the Mecca of many from a wide region seeking summer recreation, and in the beauty of its surroundings is said to surpass many of the famous resorts of Muskoka or the Thousand Islands. South and a little west of Meota is the Presaylor district, one of the oldest settlements in the country. There, the settlers during the 1885 Rebellion, pulling out to take refuge in Battleford, looked behind them and saw their buildings ablaze and the Indians dancing like demons in the light of the fires. A little farther south is the Cut Knife Creek, famous in Indian annals. It was there that, in 1884 when the Mounted Police and the Indians were facing each other in battle array, a bloody conflict was averted only by the courage of William Mackay, an official of the Hudson's Bay Company. There, too, Poundmaker, when attacked on his own reserve by Colonel Otter, with a considerable body of troops, beat them off by an excellent display of generalship and held his position.

Almost directly north from Meota the road runs to Meadow Lake, passing on its way the beautiful body of water known as Midnight Lake. The Meadow Lake district is a beautiful region of forest alternating with lake and stream and meadow. There is fine agricultural land here, and during the last few years many settlers have gone in and established themselves. This is the fringe of the big game region where moose, elk, and deer are to be met with. Moose and deer are quite plentiful, but such severe inroads have been made upon the elk by both legitimate and illicit hunting, that the Government has declared a close period of years for their protection.

If the object of the tourist is real wild life, he may park his car at Meadow Lake and respond to the call of the solitudes. Here is the forest primeval. There is game in the woods, the noblest of fishing in lake and stream, and chains of waterways, that serve to bear the light craft of the voyageur.

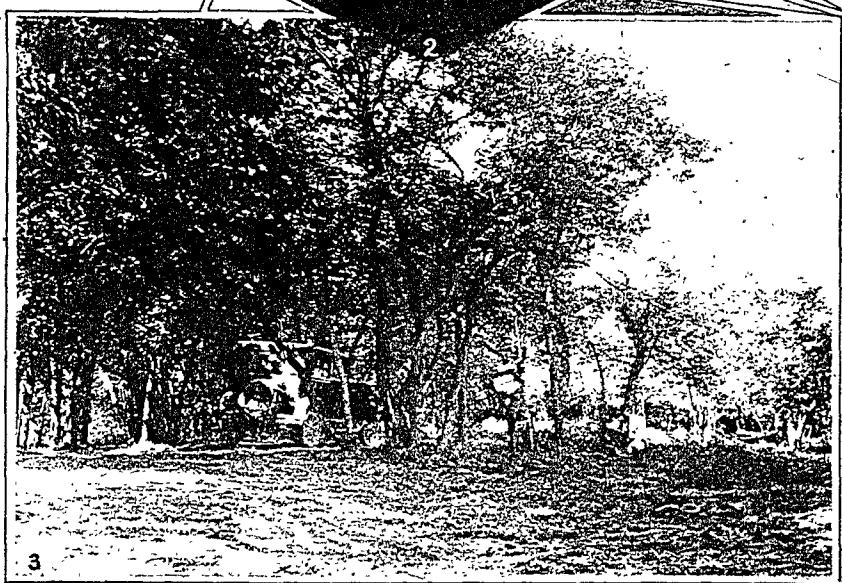
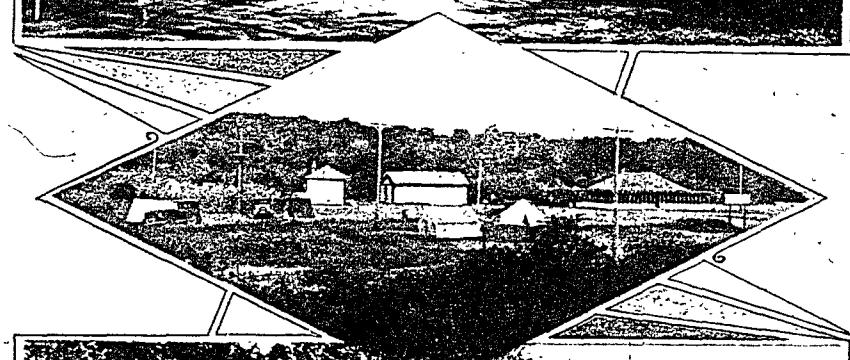
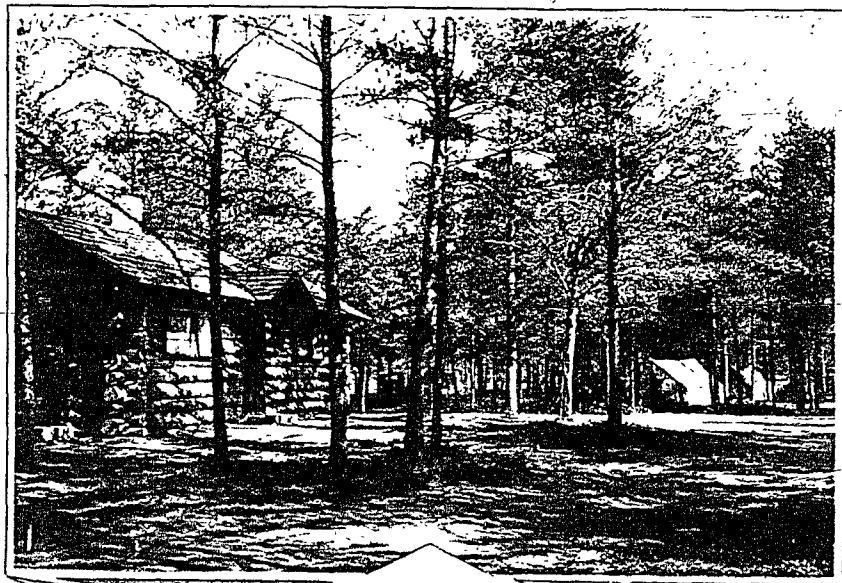
Steps may be retraced to Battleford and Highway No. 40 taken to Prince Albert, of which more will be said in another section of this booklet.

### *Opposite Page—TOURISTS' AUTO CAMPS*

*1, Prince Albert.*

*2, Moose Jaw.*

*3, Estevan.*



PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF B.C.

## LAKE MANITOUE AND A PROVINCIAL PLAYGROUND

The Saskatchewan Government, in pursuance of its plan to develop and beautify the Provincial Forests and holiday resorts, utilized, during last winter, the necessity for relieving unemployment by having a considerable amount of work done in this direction at the Provincial Park on the shores of Lake Manitou, near Watrous on the Canadian National Railway about sixty miles south-east of Saskatoon. This lake is one of the beauty spots of the Prairie region—a veritable oasis of the Plains.

It occupies a blind valley with neither inlet nor egress which some freak of nature has caused to be scooped out in the midst of a level country. The banks are beautifully verdured with the woodland growth native to the region, and there are many delightful beaches which invite the bather.

The waters of the lake which sparkle so invitingly beneath the summer sun, are ideal for water sports. Long ago the Indians supposed them endowed with miraculous healing virtue, and many a prairie caravan halted by the banks to enable sick and suffering to seek health by bathing in the waters. Nor was this belief illfounded. Modern science declares that the contents of this lake have a real value in affections of the skin and rheumatic ailments. Remarkable cures are claimed both from bathing and imbibing.

A sanitarium, and a factory for the extraction of various remedies, have been erected, and a considerable business is springing up.

Like the Great Salt Lake in Utah, where bathers cradled in the wave, read, smoke, and imbibe refreshment, Lake Manitou has a remarkable buoyancy, and drowning in its waters has practically been abolished. The veriest tyro, at the natatorial art, has but to kick out, and lo and behold—he is swimming!

Situated as it is, on highways affording access to and from Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, and possessed of almost every qualification for a summer resort, it is not to be wondered at that it is fast becoming a Mecca for the holiday seekers of the Prairie country. The Government realizes this and is adding something by art to what nature has done for the place.

Last winter, in furtherance of the unemployment scheme, a fine chateau was built from the field stone of the vicinity, huts for summer visitors were erected, much underbrush was cleared away, and delightful walks and paths made through the woods which border the beaches. This chateau, which has accommodation for sixteen beds, is a picturesque stone structure. It has a fine rotunda with a great open fireplace. It is roofed with the thatch woven from the reeds that grow along the lake shore, and has running water and electric light. Twenty cottages have been built, all provided with light and water, and a fine tenting space with parking room for automobiles has been made available. Provision for cooking near at hand is made, so that visitors may have an opportunity to prepare their meals. These cottages will be rented to transient tourists at reasonable rates, as well as accommodation at the chateau where meals also will be provided.

The Lake itself is several miles long and in some places nearly a mile wide, and is ideal for canoeing, motorboating, sailing and aquatic sports. Easy access is had to it from Watrous on the railway close at hand, and it is touched by the famous No. 2 Highway, one of the finest roads in the Province.

During the summer season, the beaches present a gay and animated picture. Swimmers disport themselves in the water, or engage in water polo or similar sports; canoes skim about the surface, and motor boats dart hither and thither, often trailing a surf board upon which some lad or lass is taking a swift ride on the surface of the waters.

It is the intention of the Government from time to time, to continue work at this fine natural resort, which is probably as accessible as any to the centres of population in the Province.

## THE DUCK MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE

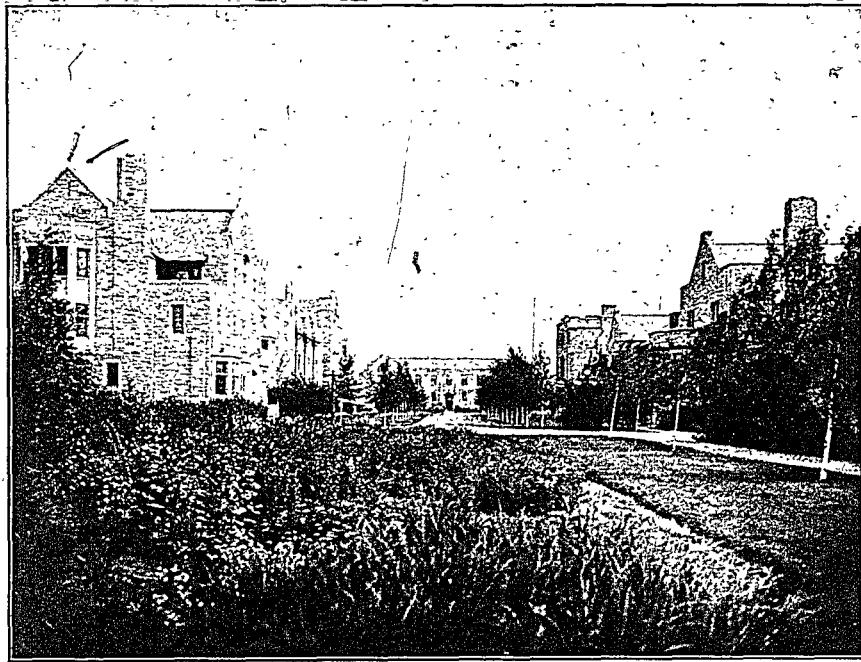
This delightful playground consists of a row of acclivities which rise from the surrounding country clothed in beautiful garments of woodland green. There are large stretches of the native poplar which with their multitude of quivering leaves add charm to the summer scene. There are also considerable stretches of spruce and jack pine and many little meadows covered in summer with innumerable wild flowers of lovely hue. Here and there are delightful little lakes that

sparkle like jewels amid the greenery. Perhaps the most beautiful of these waters is Madge Lake, lying close to the Manitoba boundary line, one of the most charming summer resorts of the Province. It is about 14 miles north-east of Kamsack and is reached by a good road. It is surrounded by dense forest and beaches of lovely sand. There are several wooded islands and many bays and inlets indent the coast line. Summer cottages border the lake, and motor-boating, canoeing, rowing, sailing, fishing and bathing, provide ample recreation for the visitors. The water is wonderfully clear and, while the beaches have a safe and gradual slope, the centre of the lake is reputed to be very deep. Madge Lake is about 9 by 7 miles in extent, but the coast line is so sinuous that it has a length of some sixty-five miles. Lac La Course is another lake in the district not far from Pelly, that has fine possibilities, and Crystal Lake and Devils Lake are famous for their waters and lovely scenery.

The Duck Mountain Forest Reserve is also a game sanctuary, and under careful protection the wild life of the country is finding there a safe harbourage. Deer are plentiful, and on occasion moose are seen, and there are many black bears in the woods. Ducks and other wild fowl abound on the lakes and lagoons, and prairie chicken and partridge are plentiful. The Reserve is easily accessible from two lines of railway and is approached by excellent motor roads. There are remarkable possibilities for its development as a recreational resort.

#### BIG MANITO FOREST RESERVE

This fine and popular provincial playground lies far to the westward of the Battlefords almost on the Alberta line. It is a well-wooded region surrounding the wide expanse of Big Manitou Lake, which is a beautiful stretch of clear water studded by many islands and with fine sandy beaches, in the vicinity of which are numerous cottages. It is easily reached either by motor road or railway. It is the resort of myriads of wild fowl. The region adjoining is one of the finest goose shooting grounds in the Province. The lake was long known to the Indians as one of the loveliest spots in all the western country and they gave it the name of Manitou, which in their language means the Deity.



At the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

# REGINA:

## CENTRE FOR THE TOURIST TREK

"QUEEN CITY OF THE PLAINS"

TOURISTS going north or south or east or west find in Regina a charm and gaiety to match the mood of holiday and lend a pleasant interlude to any trip.

Not only does the "Queen City of the Plains" have much of interest, beauty and historical value to give the visitor, but it offers the nearest centre where roads lead off to the wonderland of Saskatchewan, into the hills, the lakes, by tree-lined roads, into the glory of the pine-clad north.

To reach this city of the plains and capital of the Province, you travel through a fascinating country. A land of thrilling spaciousness, a boundless, rolling plain of fertile soil and far-stretched fields of waving grain—the land of appealing beauty, of long days of sunshine, glorious, colorful sunsets, clear air—a land that holds you in its spell and calls you back when you are gone.



A Pioneer of Saskatchewan, Chief Big Darkness, of the Assiniboia Reserve

Visitors will find a modern, bustling centre. There are excellent hotels, a most comfortable and charming tourist camp, splendid theatres, modern and extensive shopping facilities, beautiful drives, splendid golf courses, aquatic facilities, libraries and shady parks.

On the southern shore of Lake Wascana are the magnificent grounds and buildings of the Provincial Government. Visitors are always welcome and can visit the library and reading rooms during the day. A view of the city from the high dome over the Legislative Chambers is a sight amazing to those who know not of the distances of vision on the prairies. The gorgeous grounds invite a quiet walk amidst the cooling shade beside the lapping waters of the lake.

In the library will be found many relics of great historical value, chief of which is the Confederation table. Around this massive board sat Fathers

of Confederation who brought the scattered parts of the settled East into the unity which today as the Dominion of Canada holds a place of high regard among all countries of the world.

One should not fail to later visit the Natural History Museum in the Provincial Normal School on the other side of the lake. Here in lifelike form can be seen the birds and animals that make their homes upon the prairies.

Towards the edge of the city is the western headquarters of that famous force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A short visit to the barracks grounds will show the older buildings from which the law was administered to a western nation, even into the Arctic.

The industrial area will be of interest to the business man who knows Regina as the distributing and manufacturing centre of the middle west and largest distributing centre of farm machinery in the world. This model area holds many plants of interest to which visitors are welcome.

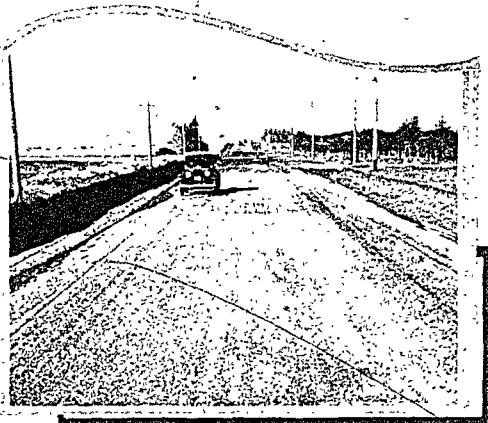
Splendid highways and rail lines lead to the Capital from all directions, and to the guests who come by aeroplane, one of the best airports in Canada is available.

Recreational and entertainment facilities afford a varied selection for pleasure under ideal surroundings, and short distances take the visitor to cooling sandy beaches on lakes in the historical Qu'Appelle Valley.

Two hours travel to the north, and one is in the quietude of noble hills, the contrast from the level of the prairies holding spell-bound those who see them for the first. In this valley of many an Indian legend is the chain of lakes renowned for their great beauty and their joy to camper and to fisherman.

But little farther to the south and east are the beautiful Carlyle lakes, a place to rest and greet the tourist who has entered from United States. To the west are the vast lakes that draw the hunter in the fall to the call of duck and goose that rest in thousands on their surfaces. On into the Cypress Hills where trout abounds in wooded beauty of these foothills of the foothills can the hollidayer go to find a happiness and joy in carefree days and health and vigor in the brilliant sunshine.

Turning back into the north again one finds, without a warning of its presence, a wonder spot of the central part of Saskatchewan. Little Manitou Lake reposes near the town of Watrous, and to the healing water of this "Carlsbad of America" come thousands every year. Health indeed has come to hundreds who seek the magic of its powers, just as did the Redman of the plains



**HIGHWAY LEADING INTO REGINA**  
*Saskatchewan Has Excellent Roads*

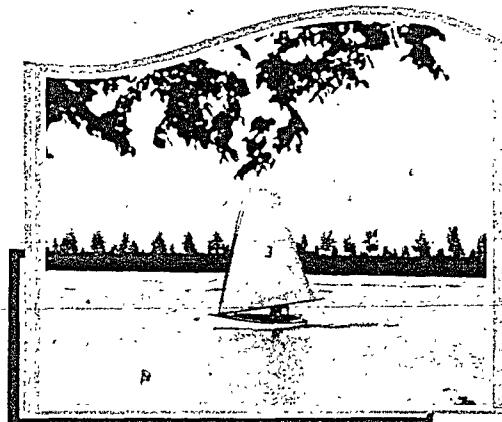
an hundred years ago, and thousands of the birds whom hunters' guns have wounded or ailment overtaken.

On into the north through a fairyland of lakes and dells that trace their lacy pattern over miles of green terrain and into the pine- and birch-clad land of peace and beauty—into the great Prince Albert National Park—the playground of the West.

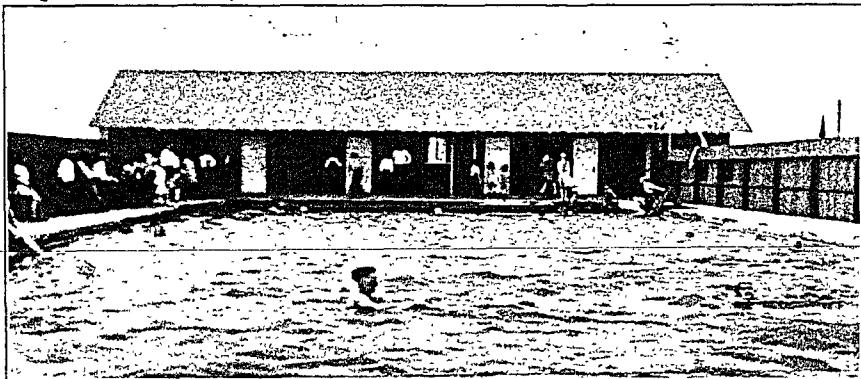
Little known and little heralded are the beauties of Saskatchewan. So vast in its boundaries that it could be a nation in itself. So rich in the resources of nature, that it has drawn the eyes of the continent to its possibilities. So gorgeous in its varied beauties that those who have learned have stayed and wandered not from its entrancing rendezvous. So cheery and so genuine in its friendliness and greeting that hearts are warmed and burdens lifted with its charm.

Regina is the centre from which to start this intriguing exploration—that will make your vacation a memorable one. Go forth as a vagabond adventurer and find your joy and peace and rest—return again to the city where your welcome never cools—and on to meet the labors of the day inspired, renewed and with memories and happiness that even time cannot remove.

*Pax Vobiscum!*



BOATING ON LAKE WASCANA  
*In the Heart of the Capital City*



## *Swimming Pool at Shaunavon*

**S**HAUNAVON, the centre of a successful farming district, has been aptly designated by enthusiastic visitors as "The Best Little Town in the West," and, while not posing as a summer resort, it is a town that tourists travelling between Canada and the United States through the southwestern portion of this fair province, should make a point of call. Until you have seen what an enterprising group of business and professional men can create to serve a splendid agricultural area, starting with the bare prairie 16 years ago, you have not visualized the true spirit of faith and courage that is the bed rock of this glorious western country. Fine stores, business blocks, public buildings, a pretty little park, excellent swimming pool with 140,000 gallons of warm soft water, a good nine-hole golf course, and a municipally-owned hospital, are just some of the things Shaunavonites are very proud to point out.

As a tourist, you will be interested mainly in accommodation, and in this respect a number of first class garages and filling stations, containing all the modern electrically-operated equipment to be found in any city shop, assures the motorist of quick and satisfactory car repairs should such be needed. While this is being done you may stretch your legs with a game of golf, enjoy the best swimming pool in the southern part of the province or, should you have to stay over night, register at an hotel which you will find it—after being introduced to your room and the service in general—hard to believe can be situated in a prairie town of 2,000 inhabitants. For campers, a suitable camp ground with running water is available.

For your entertainment an all-talkie theatre—southern Saskatchewan's finest—will show you that the urban dwellers have nothing on the rural districts in the matter of pleasurable diversions.

If your stay here should be made over Sunday, churches of all the more prominent denominations exist to serve your religious needs.

A Tourist Bureau of the Saskatchewan Motor Club affiliated with the Canadian and American Automobile Associations, a Canadian Customs and Immigration port of entry immediately south of here, on main Highway No. 37 at Climax, and a similar U.S. office immediately south of the line at Turner, Montana, assist the motorist in every possible way. And last, but not least, a real live Chamber of Commerce is anxious to make any visitors' stay here as pleasant as possible. Tourists will always have pleasant memories of a stop at Shaunavon.

# Watrous and Little Manitou Lake

*"The Carlsbad of North America"*

**W**ATROUS—The central divisional point on the Canadian National Railway, half way between Winnipeg and Edmonton and also at the junction of the two new Provincial Highways, Nos. 2 and 15—125 miles north-west of Regina, and 80 miles south-east of Saskatoon,—a busy market town, and the Gateway to one of the most remarkable sheets of water on the American continent—Little Lake Manitou.

*Little Lake Manitou*, 14 miles in length, nestles amid sloping green hills in the heart of the world's greatest wheat producing belt—the finest spa in the British Empire; yet it is practically unknown to the major portion of civilization with its countless diseases and ailments. The curative properties of the waters of this little inland sea have never been thoroughly estimated, but its praises have been sung by Indian tribes inhabiting North America since long before the advent of white nations to this continent. Carlsbad, the world-famous German spa, has been proved by a comparative analysis of the respective waters, to be the inferior of the two in medicinal qualities, and it seems only a matter of time before Little Lake Manitou will come into its own and prove to the world, as it has already proved to thousands of Indian and white people throughout Canada and the U.S.A., that apparently incurable diseases miraculously disappear in the mineralized waters of Saskatchewan's only combined Health and Pleasure Resort.

*The Provincial Park* at Manitou Beach is one of the Beauty Spots of Western Canada, with beautiful trees and gravelled drives, situated on the lake front. A Chalet, in the Park, is built of field stone and stucco and is surmounted by a thatched roof, while twenty individual huts are of the same construction. Each hut is equipped with running water and electric lights.

*Accommodation*.—Ample accommodation is found at Manitou Beach, where hundreds of cottages are tucked away in tree-shaded lots, together with six hotels in operation. Camping grounds are also at the disposal of the vacationist, with excellent running water available. A Post Office and Long Distance Telephone service, with messenger service in conjunction with the latter, are at the disposal of all visitors. Public utilities necessary to the well being of the visitor or camper are available also. Daily delivery of ice, milk, water, vegetables, meat, eggs, etc., prevail. Strict sanitation regulations are in force and are under competent police supervision.



*Dancing.*—Two fully modern dance halls are operated at Manitou Beach, with two of Canada's noted dance orchestras supplying popular music.

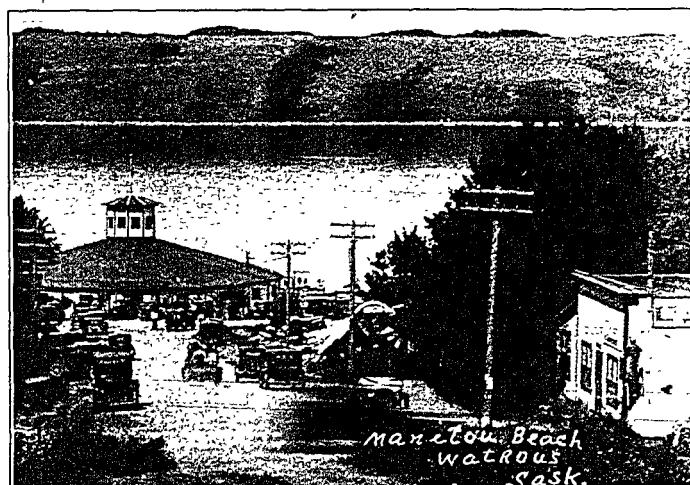
*Swimming Pools.*—For those who do not care to indulge in outdoor bathing, there are two splendidly equipped, large size swimming pools, with heated lake water and shower baths.

*Hot Baths.*—A number of Bath Houses are operated for persons suffering from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Eczema, and other Skin Diseases. The popularity of heated lake water is fully demonstrated by the ever increasing demand for these treatments. A large factory is also operating, where a complete line of lake products is manufactured.

*Outdoor Bathing.*—During the past twelve years upwards of one million persons, men, women and children, have bathed in the mineral waters of Little Lake Manitou, which is noted for its splendid warm sands and bathing beaches. All necessary equipment incident to aquatic sports, is also at the disposal of bathers.

*Golf.*—The Manitou Beach Golf Links, with its commodious Club House, is already well known to hundreds of noted golfers. The course is conveniently located and adjoins the main gravelled highway between Watrous and Manitou Lake. A cordial invitation is extended to all visiting golfers.

*Where Health and Pleasure Meet.*—For healthy growing children, for the youth, in the Spring of Life, for the jaded business man, for the sick and infirm, and for those in the "sear and yellow leaf," there is no healthier, happier, sunnier and more joyous place in the Dominion of Canada than Manitou Beach, on Little Lake Manitou—The Carlsbad of Canada. The Tourist will meet people here from every part of the continent.



## *Estevan, Saskatchewan's Coal Bin*

A PANORAMA of rich natural beauty, humming industrial activity and deep-rooted historical lore has prompted many a road-weary tourist to forsake the discipline of his motoring schedule and spend a day of rest and recreation at Estevan, situated at the door of Saskatchewan's coal bin. Camping, sporting and sight-seeing opportunities in abundance have given this "gateway to the great North-West" a widespread reputation among highway travellers as a very happy point at which to break their journey.

Vast beds of easily accessible Lignite coal form the foundation of Estevan's present and future greatness, and the latest newcomer to the Estevan industrial field was a million-dollar strip-mining plant which commenced operations last Fall. Another department of lignite development is a large briquetting plant in which the coal is carbonized and pressed into little pillow-shaped cakes for domestic and industrial consumption.

Besides the potentialities of its resources, Estevan's strong bid for further industrial development lies in its bountiful supply of cheap electrical power. A new \$300,000.00 plant was erected there last year to generate electricity from the coal and to feed current to a wide area over a network of high-tension lines.

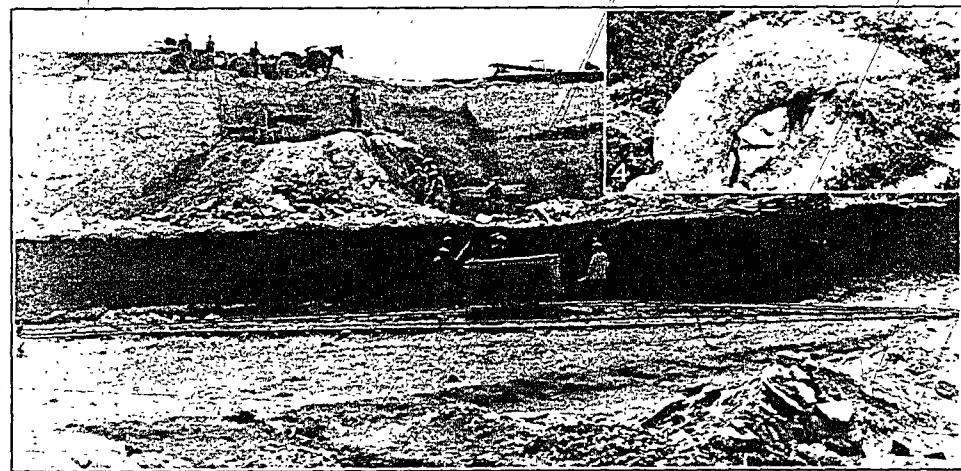
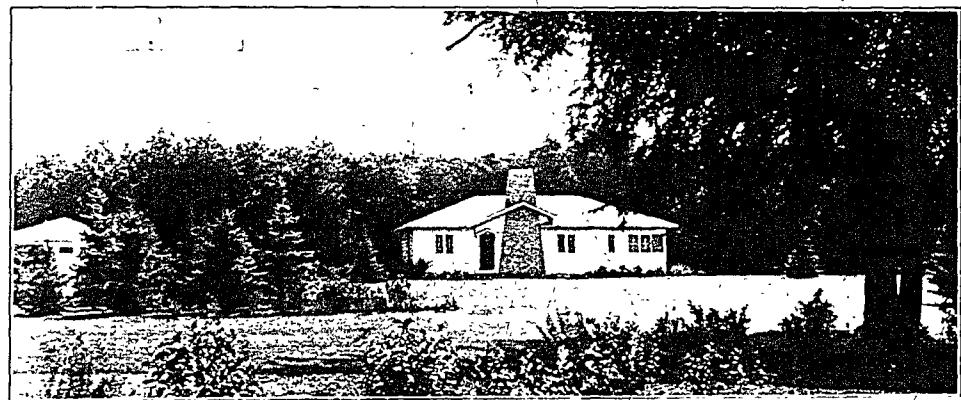
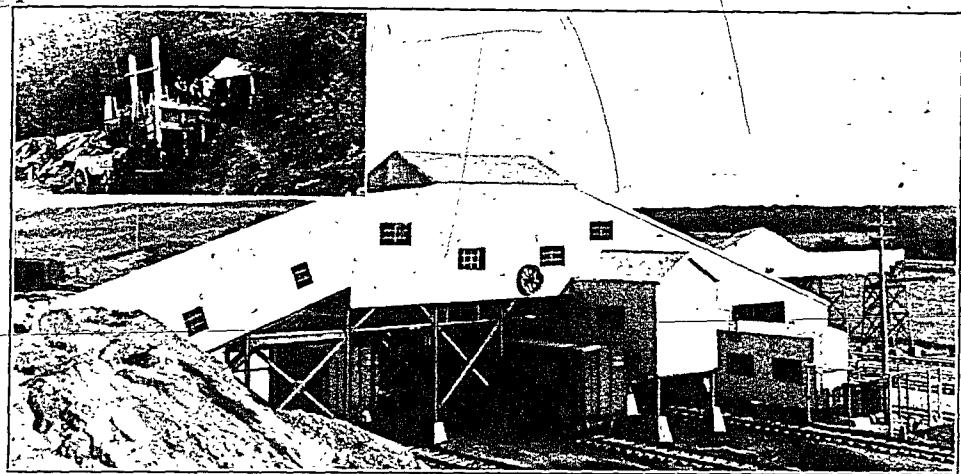
The petrified remains of five or six "ichthyosaurus," or giant lizards, stretch out on the hillside near Roche Percee, fifteen miles from Estevan. Scarred with the ravages of time and the knife-hewn initials of travellers through half a century, they are romantic links with prehistoric civilization, and never fail to attract the attention of passersby.

At Estevan is a layer of splendid clay for making brick and there is another layer of rich black coal to use in burning the brick, and therein is the basis for another very successful industry of this area.

Half a mile of solid lilac bushes, their beauty and perfume defying description when they are in bloom, is one of the sight-seeing splendors of the largest nurseries in Canada, which is supplemented by the addition of greenhouses whose plantations are located only half a mile south of Estevan. Here all varieties of hardy trees are grown, rivalling in verdant glory the wooded parks which stretch along the banks of the Souris river and make the well-equipped tourist camp such a pleasant spot in which to drop anchor for a day or two. Boating, swimming, golf, tennis, and hiking are recreations for which facilities are all within quick reach.

Estevan's welcome to visitors is quick and warm. Its stores afford every shopping convenience. Its hotels and cafes promise fully modern service at reasonable rates. Its civic officials are eager to be of any possible assistance. When next you answer the call of the open road, be sure that Estevan is marked on your timetable for at least a day of rest and pleasure.

Picture 1 shows a typical "hillside-entry" mine of the older order, while Number 2 presents the \$500,000 tipple of the new strip-mine. Within the shade of the beautiful woodlands of the Souris River, one mile south of Estevan, is the tourist camp and many attractive summer homes, the most beautiful of which is shown in Number 3. In Number 4 may be seen the petrified remains of a "Giant Lizard" basking in the sunlight near Roche Percee. Large deposits of brick clay are found near Estevan and, with the accompanying beds of coal, form the basis for the brick-making industry as pictured in Number 5.



FROM MURKIN'S COLLECTION

# *Weyburn Extends a Hearty Welcome to All Tourists*

**R**ECOGNIZED as the commanding City of Southern Saskatchewan and the Western Gateway of International traffic, the City of Weyburn extends all available accommodations to the visiting tourist. First class hotels, up-to-the-minute garage and service stations and an attractive tourist camp are all equipped to render unexcelled service.

Located at the junction of Highways No. 39, 35 and 13, this City, with its 5,000 inhabitants, extends its services to a large area by reason of the numerous highways and railways radiating from this point. The Soo Line Mills, exporters of flour to the Orient and other countries and provinces; a new brewery costing \$250,000.00, the Weyburn Bottling Works, the Weyburn Sash and Door Factory, are all substantial industries flourishing in this prosperous community. Numerous wholesale and farm machinery warehouses have found this City ideally located as a distributing center. Located in the heart of the rich Souris River Valley and Soo Line Area, Weyburn is surrounded with an agricultural district recognized as Saskatchewan's best. As an agricultural, railway, commercial, educational and distributing center, this popular city is rapidly expanding and its future is well assured.

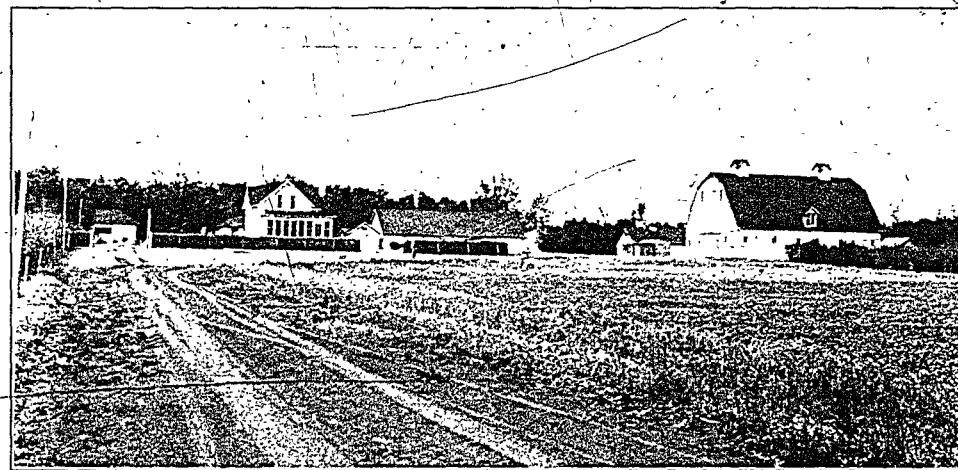
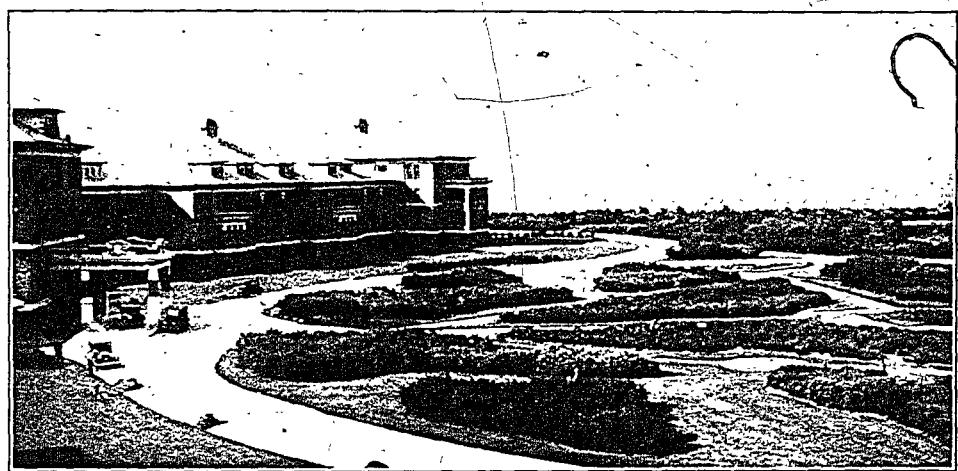
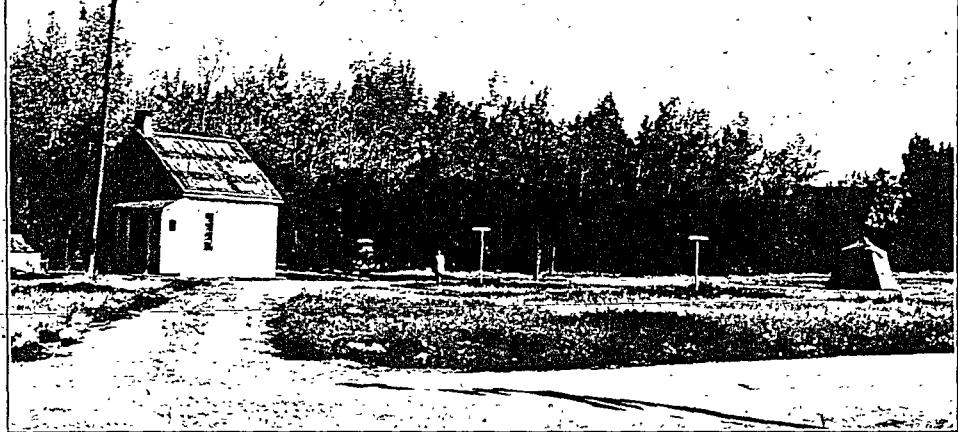
The Weyburn Mental Hospital is one of the largest and most modern of its kind in Canada and was erected by the Saskatchewan Government at a total cost of several millions of dollars. Special visiting hours are provided. The City is also well supplied with other federal, provincial and public buildings.

Tourists and others are cordially invited to Weyburn.



*One of Weyburn's Business Streets.*

*On Opposite Page—Scenes taken at the City of Weyburn and District.*



# Moose Jaw

*Transportation, Milling and Packing Centre*



MOOSE JAW is situated at the confluence of Thunder Creek with Moose Jaw River, 300 miles by air from Winnipeg to the east, and from Calgary to the west. It is geographically in the east-west centre of the Province, and 100 miles from the international boundary. It varies in elevation from 1,778 feet to about 1,240 feet above sea level, and its picturesque river valley makes it one of the most beautiful and charming cities in the Province. The population at the 1901 census was 1,558, and today it is 24,000.

The early development of the city was primarily as a railway centre and its most important railway works are still one of its staple businesses. In the recently inaugurated Western Air Mail Service, Moose Jaw, by reason of its strategic position, was selected as the focal point on that service, planes travelling daily from Winnipeg to Calgary via Moose Jaw and from Moose Jaw to Edmonton via Saskatoon.

Should the visitor travel to Moose Jaw by road, he will be delighted by the view on approaching the city, such buildings as the Robin Hood Mills and the 16-storey Registered Seed Grain Plant, towering over the city. The city's packing plants and abattoirs, its great stock yards—the centre of the cattle industry in the Province—its government terminal elevator, its creameries, its planing mills and other industrial works, invite the visitor's attention, as the city today occupies the premier place in point of value of manufactured products, of any city in the province.

Moose Jaw is pre-eminently a city of beautiful homes, splendid public buildings, wide streets, and lovely parks. The public library situated in Crescent Park is well worth a visit, and St. Andrew's United Church, close by, should not be missed, its splendid auditorium is the largest in Western Canada. In this park are also a wading pool for children, and the district's War Memorial, surrounded with floral displays which are the delight of all lovers of flowers.

River Park, in the south-east, is one of the city's greatest assets. A fine Aquatic Club and a Boys' College are adjacent, and the splendidly equipped Auto Camp is in this park.

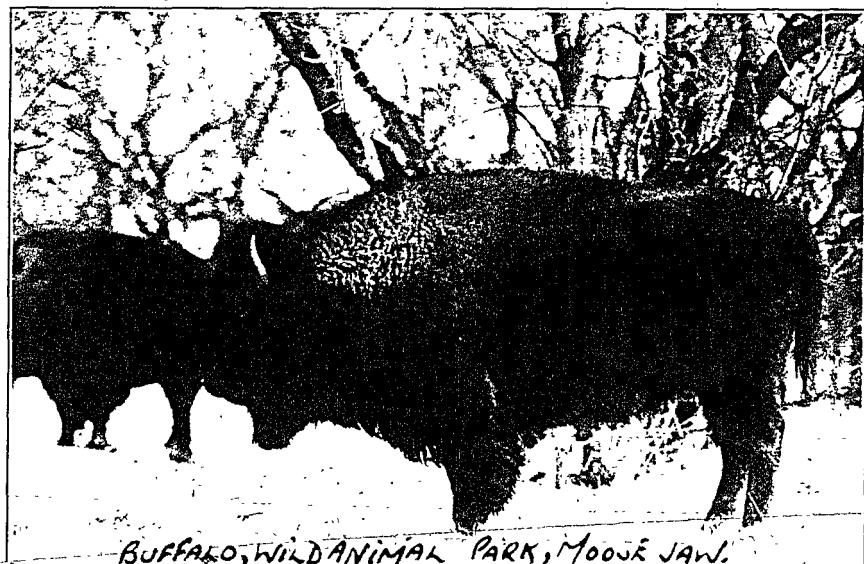
Two miles south from River Park is an area of 480 acres devoted to the preservation of native wild animals, such as buffalo, English fallow deer, Rocky Mountain sheep, moose, elk, bears, and a number of caged animals and birds. This should not be missed.

Visitors should not fail to look over Moose Jaw's wonderful retail stores, many of which cater to customers from far beyond the confines of the City.

There are two splendid golf courses, tennis courts, lawn bowling, badminton courts, and an athletic park, set aside exclusively for amateur sports.

The future of Moose Jaw is assured, its industries are established firmly on an agricultural base, its people have possessed themselves in great measure of these intangible things which go to the making of a full life in all its varied aspects, and they can say in the words of Rudyard Kipling:

"Go softly by that riverside, or when you would depart  
You'll find its every winding tied and knotted round your heart;  
Be wary as the seasons pass, or you may ne'er outrun  
The wind that sets the yellowed sheaves a-shiver in the sun."



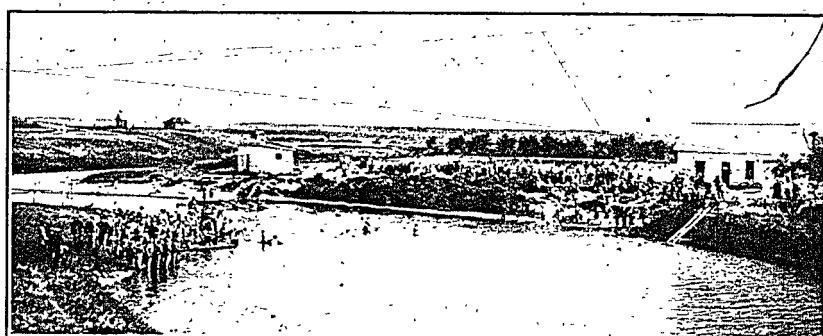
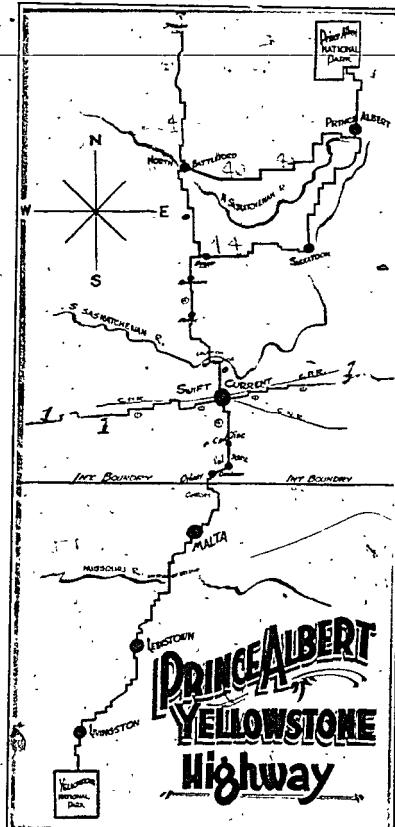
## Swift Current

MANY tourists will find it convenient to enter Canada by way of Malta, Montana and Val Marie, travelling over Number Four Highway to the city of Swift Current where excellent hotel accommodation

is offered. Number Four Highway may be followed due north from Swift Current, through Biggar and North Battleford to a splendid fishing and hunting country. If Prince Albert National Park is the motorist's destination he may follow Number 14 from Biggar to Saskatoon and Number 12 and 2 from Saskatoon to Prince Albert and the park; or he may continue on Number 4 through Biggar to North Battleford, enjoy the scenic attractions in the vicinity of that city and then follow Number 40 to Prince Albert. Or Number 1 Highway can be followed east to Moose Jaw and Regina.

Swift Current is, therefore, a centre from which many delightful Saskatchewan tours may be made. There is a splendid swimming pool, and the tourist camp is receiving every attention.

This metropolis of southwestern Saskatchewan is a busy centre of railways and highways. There are well-

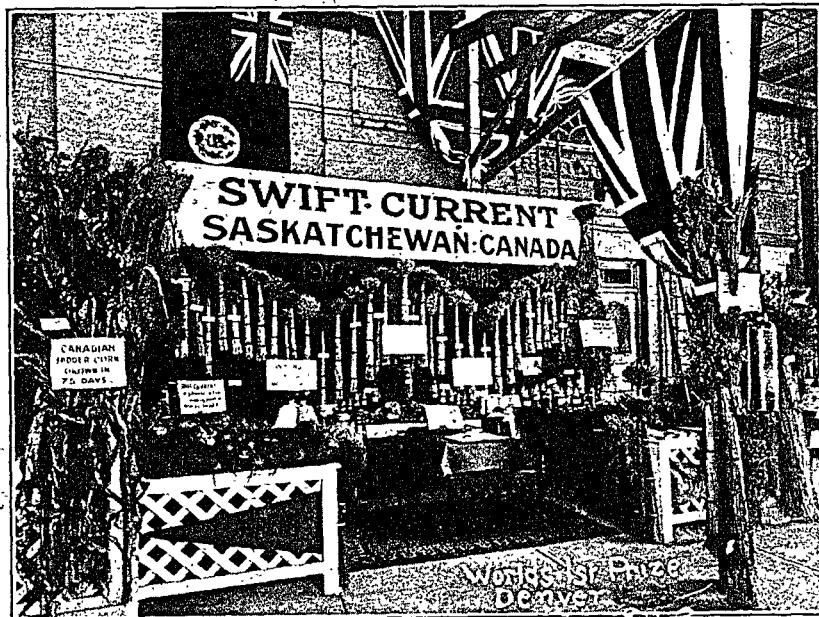


Bathing Beach at Swift Current

stocked departmental and chain stores and up-to-date supply houses of every description. Large implement distributing warehouses are located here, a creosoting plant, kalsomine mill, fox farm, theatres, numerous public buildings, Dominion Experimental Farm and all the conveniences of modern life, without forgetting big and little golf courses.

Swift Current is the trading centre of a very large district. Its retail establishments are well stocked with Canadian and British goods as well as useful importations from other countries. The Board of Trade of Swift Current will be glad to welcome visitors. Both Mr. F. G. Westlake, the president, and Mr. Chas. Thoreson, the secretary, are always pleased to give cheerful and courteous information about the city and district.

Pleasant boating, bathing and fishing may be found at Iverson's Park, Lac Pelletier, or Smith's pavilion, Saskatchewan Landing.



*This Exhibit of Swift Current District captured the World's First Prize at Denver*

# *What Maple Creek Offers to Tourists*

**M**APLE CREEK, the most westerly Saskatchewan town on No. 1 Highway, has a number of advantages which should commend it to tourists, either as a stopping place over night, or for several days.

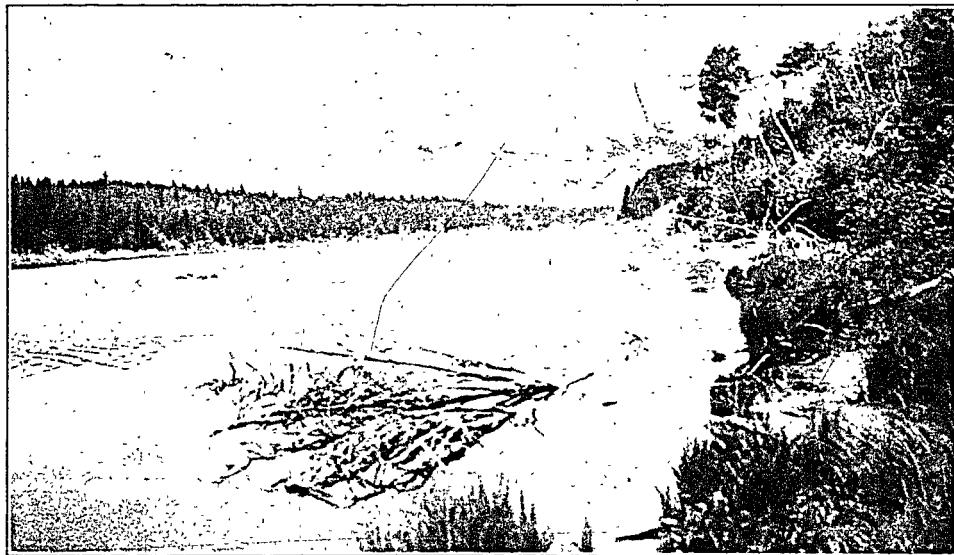
The tourist camp, both buildings and surrounding grounds, are lighted by electricity. Running water and sewerage connection insure you every reasonable convenience.

The Municipal Swimming Pool lies alongside the camp and tourists are invited to make use of it on exactly the same terms as the citizens of the town.

Those favoring hotel accommodation will find the same above their expectations. Four well-lighted, clean and commodious restaurants give a meal service above the average.

Large and well-equipped garages insure prompt and skilled attention to any car trouble you may have.

The Cypress Hills Forest Reserve, a few miles south, provide you with an ideal spot for a delightful side trip. Deer and wild life abound in these hills. The streams have been stocked with thousands of Loch Leven trout, and fishing is allowed at certain seasons of the year.



*In the Cypress Hills, a few miles South of Maple Creek.*

*See description on Page 12.*

## OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN 1931

The following conventions coming to Maple Creek during 1931 should interest many people in Saskatchewan and Alberta:

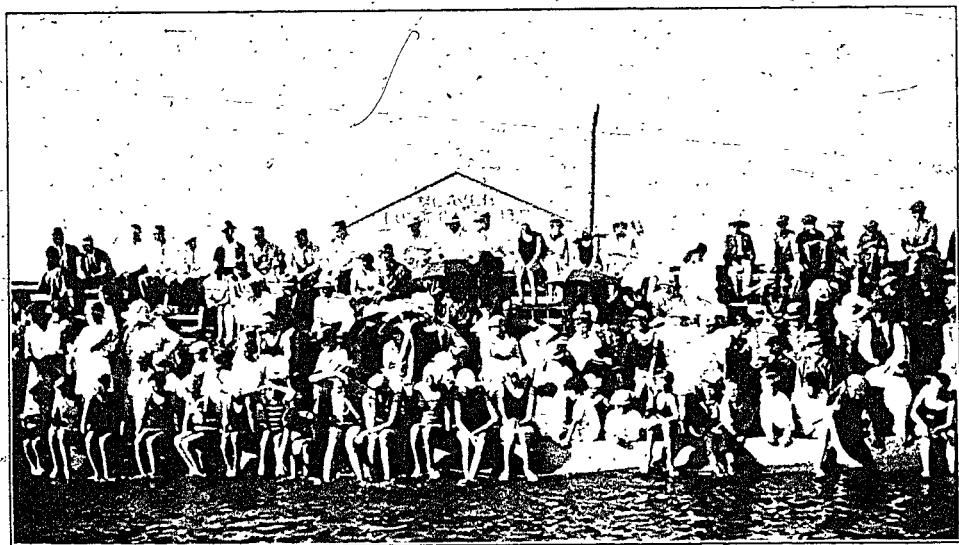
The Provincial Live Stock Association,

The Provincial Corn Show.

The Maple Creek District is recognized as the leading corn-growing area of the province. Attend the Convention and learn what can be done with corn in Western Canada.

A Bureau of the Saskatchewan Motor Club is located at Maple Creek to give all possible information to the motor travelling public.

*Swimming facilities at Maple Creek are enjoyed by young and old.*



# Saskatoon—

## *The Headquarters for Your Holiday*

**E**ASILY accessible by both rail and all-weather highway routes, the progressive young city of Saskatoon is a pleasant place to see on your holiday trip. Centrally located in Canada's greatest grain and live-stock producing area, Saskatoon has a population of 50,000 and has become a commercial industrial, agricultural and educational centre.

The very fact that Saskatoon is in such a rich agricultural area makes her a natural milling centre. Saskatoon also enjoys exceptional railway facilities, a lower freight differential than any other western manufacturing or distributing centre, and three outlets to the markets of the world. Already there are located here the Dominion Storage Elevator, the Quaker Oats and the Robin Hood Mills, making a total storage capacity of 8,300,000 bushels.

Every tourist visiting this busy western city will find many things to interest him. Aided by a setting of natural beauty on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River, the citizens of Saskatoon have spared no efforts to make their city attractive. Seventeen parks have been laid out within the city limits. The streets are wide and flanked by treed boulevards. Careful planning has entered into the building of the city and resulted in beautiful residential sections with homes of striking architectural design. Saskatoon is a city of homes, and from these homes emanates a hospitality and optimism that has become known as the "Saskatoon Spirit"—a refreshing tonic that is immediately felt by the visitor.

Only twenty-eight years ago Saskatoon was a village of tents founded by the Barr colonists with a population of 113 people. The first railway arrived in 1892, six years after the townsite was first surveyed by men who had the vision of the West. All this remarkable change has taken place within the short period of a quarter of a century. Not only has Saskatoon an interesting history but it is within easy driving distance of historic places made famous in the Northwest Rebellion, such as Battleford, Battle Fields of Fish Creek, Batoche, Duck Lake and Gabriel's Crossing.

On the east side of the river is the University of Saskatchewan, one of the most beautiful on the North American continent. Though it is still in the stage of development, already 22 buildings are grouped on a campus with a river frontage of half a mile. Local limestone, particularly suited to the type of architecture (Collegiate Gothic), has been used in the principal buildings. Plans are now under way for the erection of a new million dollar Arts building. Other places of educational interest are the three Colleges, Technical School, new provincial Institute for the Deaf and the provincial Normal School.

About three miles northeast of the University is the Dominion Forestry Farm, another place of unfailing attraction. It is a splendid example of what may be done on prairie lands. Carefully laid plots and winding drives delight the eye. The officials deem it a privilege and pleasure to guide visitors through the farm. More than 50 million trees have already been distributed free to the farmers of the province.

Saskatoon has many parks well placed through the city. They are equipped with paddling pools for youngsters and several sporting facilities such as tennis courts, baseball diamonds, football fields and bowling greens. An eighty-acre exhibition park has been provided. On it are an imposing group of buildings,

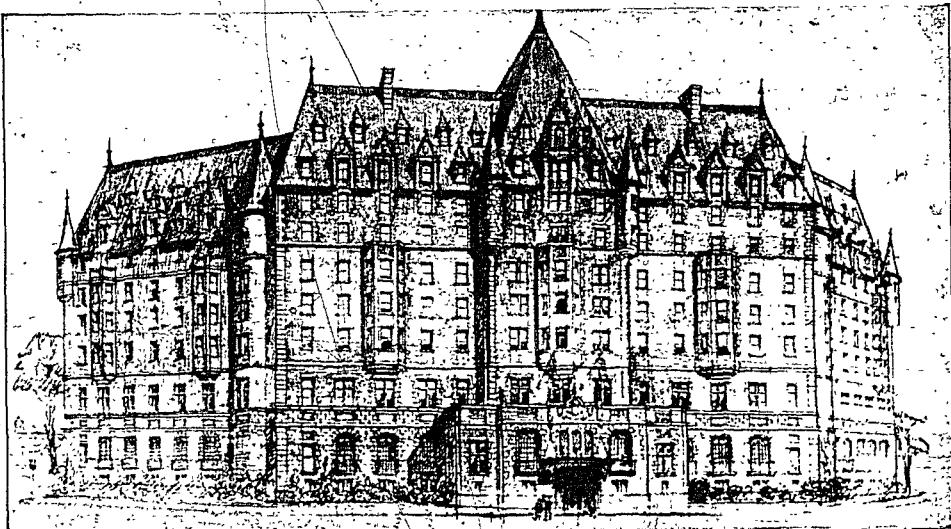
and each year in July this park is a scene of hurried activity as the annual industrial exhibition takes place. A civic swimming pool, with accommodation for hundreds of people, two picturesque golf courses with well-kept fairways, an aviation harbor and places of recreation and amusement. Some further places of interest are the elementary schools, Dominion storage elevator, flour mills, fox farms, provincial sanitarium, river drives and greenhouses, and the many modern business blocks that have risen in the past few years.

The tourist camp is situated on the exhibition grounds, the routes to it being well marked through the city. There are three cabins available, space for any number of tents and every facility is provided. The camp is controlled by the Saskatchewan Motor Club. The Board of Trade, always at the service of the visitor, is located on First Avenue just south of the C.N.R. Station.

Under construction at the present time, and to be completed late this year, is the new Canadian National Hotel. It will be of the chateau type and is overlooking the river with terraces running to the water's-edge. There are now about fifteen fully modern hotels in Saskatoon with a total of 1,200 rooms, ranging in price from one dollar to four dollars per day. First class restaurants are always ready to serve you and you will enjoy shopping in Saskatoon's modern departmental stores.

Many trips can be made from Saskatoon to numerous lakes and holiday resorts. The city is only a six-hour drive from the now famous Prince Albert National Park, the playground of Saskatchewan. First class roads reach in all directions. It is served by both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways and by established air routes.

Saskatoon is the "Hub" city of the West. Whether your interests lie in business or in pleasure this thriving young metropolis will satisfy you. Make Saskatoon the headquarters for your holiday.



*Palatial C.N.R. Hotel under Construction at Saskatoon*

## *Prince Albert and the Prince Albert National Park*

THE city of Prince Albert is one of the oldest settlements in the West. After the Red River troubles of 1870, a number of Metis families established themselves on the banks of the Saskatchewan River and they were early followed by white settlers. This gateway to the National Park offers excellent hotel and cafe service. The tourist camp is one of the finest in Western Canada. Tents, fishing tackle and other outdoor accessories can be readily obtained here, the local supply being quite modern and complete.

There are many places of historic interest close at hand. The battle grounds of Duck Lake and Batoche may be easily reached, as well as the scene of the famous Almighty Voice incident on One Arrows Reserve. To the real seeker for summer recreation, however, the superb Prince Albert National Park will furnish the lodestar, and every mile of No. 2 Highway which leads you to this matchless wilderness playground reveals beauty and interest.

The road to the park runs for its first few miles out of the city through the stately woods of the Nisbit Forest Reserves. It then enters a noble farming country where cultivated fields, fine herds, and comfortable buildings bespeak a fertile and productive land. After about fifteen miles of cultivated country a sharp turn is made to the left and the road for about twelve miles passes through picturesque woods of giant poplar, a native tree which seems to reach its highest development here. Then the Park is reached and, after a short run, an eminence is surmounted where the traveller may well pause and survey the scene which lies before him. For pure and balanced beauty it is doubtful if the vista here opened can be surpassed on the continent. In the immediate foreground is a delightful park-like country. Here and there are grassy meadows bespangled with almost every variety of native wild flowers and alternating with groves of the trembling aspen, close-set evergreens and dainty birch. Through this land-



*Central Avenue, Prince Albert—Base of Supplies for the Park.*

scape winds the silver thread of the Little Red River which keeps up an eternal murmuring as it slips through its channel. In the distance the blue of shimmering lakes mingles with the dark green of the enshrouding forest.

Moving onward your car drops to lower levels and the road touches the shores of Shady Lake which, with its sandy beaches and tree-shaded banks, is a veritable jewel of the wilderness. Up again through a rolling country until a magnificent stretch of forest is entered, and as the traveller emerges from the dim green aisles, Lake Wakésiu, like a siren of the wilderness, spreads her enticing loveliness before him.

For full twenty miles the waters stretch until in the hazy distance they merge with the verdure of the forest. Near at hand the lake is a dazzling green; farther away it takes on the purest-blue; and at times the little breezes and quick cloud shadows send ripples of changing colours over the surface of the waters. The southern shores are low with dainty beaches of white sand, but the northern banks rise bold and high with many a lordly headland and weathered cape. You are close now to Big Beach, one of the most picturesque and convenient lakeside resorts in all Canada. Its smooth white spaces stretch away for more than a mile and a half, and it shelves gradually to deep water without the pot holes or sudden dips so treacherous to children and unwary bathers. Here boats and canoes may be hired, and there is every convenience for campers. It is the Park headquarters from which expeditions start to explore the waterways, the summer highways of the forest. Lake after lake may be entered by means of the connecting rivers and the very heart of the wilderness penetrated. Wild life is abundant in the Park. Before the advance of your light-craft the wild duck hurries her scattering brood to safety, the cormorant from his rocky pedestal on

yonder point dives clear to the depths with an easy grace, while the white pelicans float effortless over head; and the loon awakens new echoes with its strident mirth. As you enter silently some sylvan lagoon or inlet where the pads of the water lily rest lightly on the surface, you may come upon the giant moose submerged to the shoulders searching for the roots of the plant which form its most coyted delicacy. As you cast your shadow over him he will plunge shoreward in a cataract of spray and crash away through the forest with an agility unexpected in one of his vast bulk. Often deer are seen standing at the verge of the forest and otter and mink may be observed pursuing their occasions by the side of a stream. Black and brown bears are also numerous in the farther reaches of the park but, unless seriously molested, are, as a rule, harmless. The fishing is excellent in the many virgin waters. Pike and pickerel attain great dimensions, and in some of the more remote lakes the great northern trout, a very aristocrat amongst the fish tribe, is quite



Among Friends in the Park.

plentiful. There are, of course, great shoals of white fish, but they refuse to be deceived by bait, artificial or otherwise, and must be taken by nets. It is a wonderful sight to see the cormorants engaged at their fishing. They watch until they spy a shoal of fish in a small bay or inlet, and then, forming a cordon from the seaward side, diving and swimming chase them into a common centre, where with lightning rapidity they dive amongst the darting fish, sometimes tossing them in the air only to catch them again and swallow them whole. During the summer season Big Beach is the centre of gaiety. Motor boating, rowing, canoeing, bathing, and fishing furnish recreation to throngs of holidaymakers; surfboat riding is a popular amusement that furnishes plenty of sport to the younger element. It takes skill to ride a surf board attached to a racing motor boat, but to expert swimmers there is little element of danger.

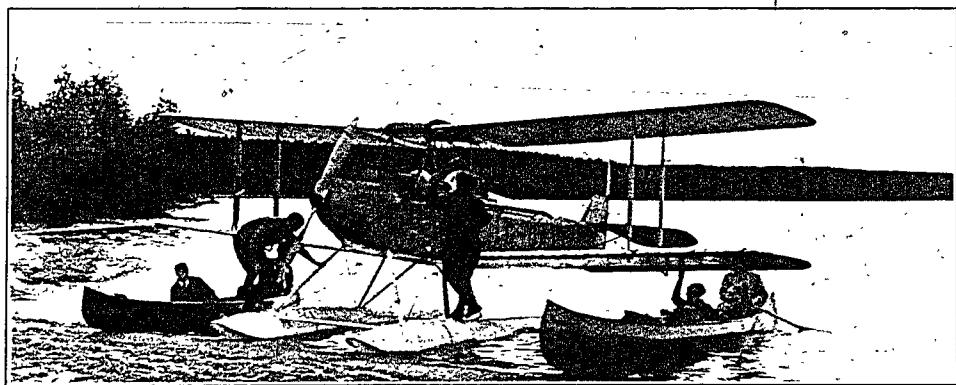
From the Park lakes, access may be gained to the waterways that lead to the far north. From Montreal Lake a canoe course can be shaped to Fort McMurray and then on to the Arctic Ocean. In the Prince Albert National Park the people of Saskatchewan have a summer playground unrivalled in Canada, which, as it develops, will attract people from all over the continent.

Camp grounds have been established at all the principal lakes in the Park. As yet hotel accommodation is limited and tourists should, therefore, make reservations in advance. Tents can be secured in the park and meals may be obtained at all times.

Supplies of all descriptions can be obtained at prices very little above those prevailing in Prince Albert. This includes gas, oil, etc., and visitors to the Park will also be able to obtain mechanical services for slight repairs to their cars.

There will be an ample supply of boats for the use of visitors with or without outboard motors, in addition to which there will be a number of large boats plying on the lakes in which visitors will be able to take short or long trips.

Those who want to enjoy a real outdoor holiday should visit Prince Albert Park this season.



*The Forest Patrol comes down to instruct Campers against danger of fire.*



*Making Thread out of Sinew—in the Park.*

Occasional portages lend variety to the numerous canoe trips through Prince Albert National Park.



*Below—This is the Life!*



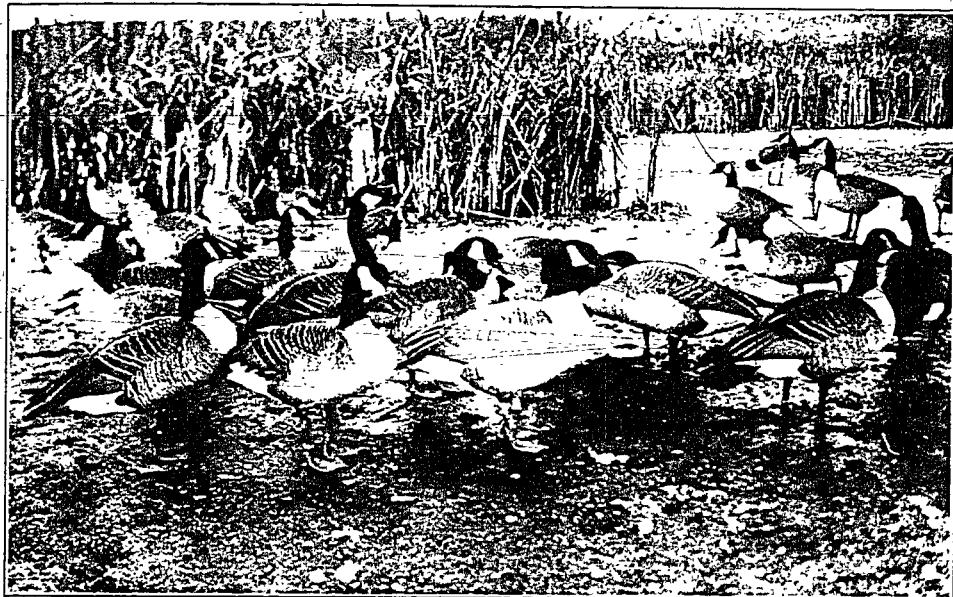
# Yorkton

TOURISTS are specially interested in the lake and park districts of Saskatchewan, many of which are located in the vicinity of Yorkton. Some of the nicest timbered areas of the province are within easy driving distance from the south by way of Regina and Yorkton, this route following the beautiful and historic Qu'Appelle Valley for some little distance. Visiting tourists coming into Canada by way of Portal or Northgate can follow Highway Number 9 through the Carlyle Lake District and straight north to Yorkton, where the local branch of the Saskatchewan Motor Club, or the Board of Trade, will gladly direct the vacationist to numerous lake resorts. Number 14 Highway from Manitoba through Yorkton, Saskatoon and North Battleford is gravel-surfaced nearly all the way.

Yorkton itself is one of the most pleasant cities in Saskatchewan. There are first class hotels, stores, theatres and a splendid tourist camp. The golfer is well taken care of also, and altogether this city and district afford wonderful vacational possibilities within easy reach of the chief centres of population.

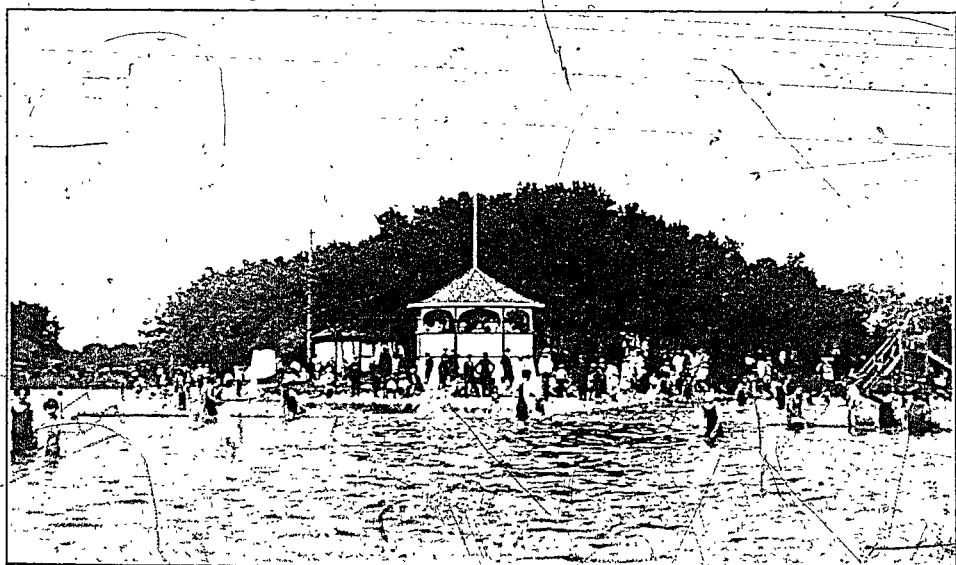


One of Yorkton's Busy Streets.



*The lordly Canada Goose is conspicuous among the feathered game birds of Yorkton district. Numerous lakes and cool forests cover the landscape in every direction.*

*The Auto Camp at Yorkton is being improved this year by the construction of three bungalows equipped with bed, table, chairs and hot plate. Fully modern toilets and showers are also provided.*



# City of North Battleford

*(North of the North Saskatchewan River)*

Jumping off point for the beautiful lake country of North-Western Saskatchewan.

JACKFISH LAKE and Murray Lake are twenty miles north of North Battleford; Meeting Lake is forty-eight miles north-east.

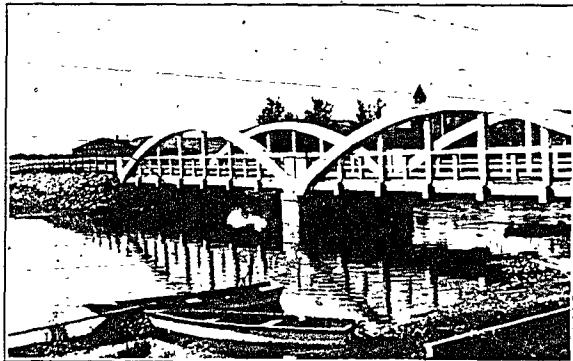
From a point fifty miles north and slightly east of North Battleford there commences a chain of eight lakes extending in a westerly direction. These include Birch, Helene, Macleod, Midnight, Maiden, Stony, Turtle and Bright Sand lakes. One hundred miles directly north of North Battleford is Meadow Lake—lake and trading centre. Twenty-four miles north of Meadow Lake is Waterhen Lake; directly west of here are several small lakes, then Lac des Isles, Pierce Lake and Cold Lake on the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary. The last named lake is about fifteen miles square; several hundred feet deep in places and affords some of the finest fishing on the continent. There is, in fact, good fishing in practically all the lakes enumerated. The fish include pickerel, perch, pike, lake trout, cisco and whitefish.

## *BOATING:*

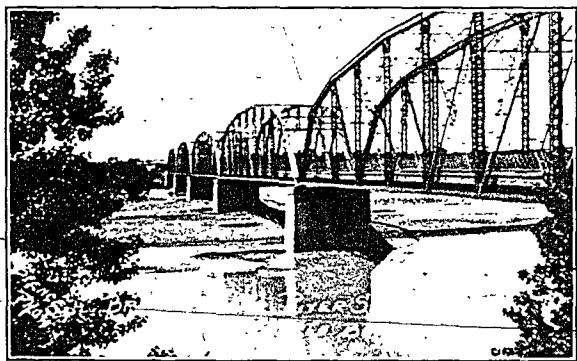
Boats may be hired at Meota Beach and Cochin (on Jackfish Lake), at Meeting Lake and Cold Lake.

## *GAME:*

Amongst the game birds which abound in practically all



No. 1



No. 2

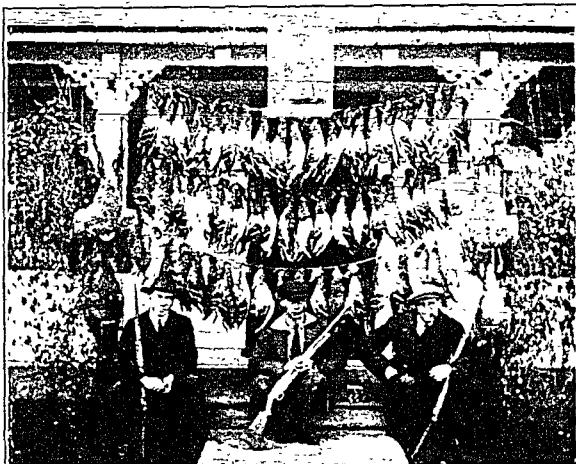
## *DESCRIPTION OF*

1. *A concrete bridge on Highway No. 4 at Cochin, over the creek which connects Murray Lake with Jackfish Lake.*
2. *This bridge crosses the North Saskatchewan River between Old Battleford and the City of North Battleford. It is the longest bridge in the province and is the converging point of nearly*

of North-western Saskatchewan are ducks and geese (in season), prairie chicken, grouse and partridge. Big game is found in the wooded area around the lakes and north and include caribou, wapiti (elk), moose, deer and bear.

#### CAMPING:

There is a tourist camp at North Battleford on the south side of the Canadian National Railways, on the bank overlooking the North Saskatchewan River. To reach the camp tour-



No. 5

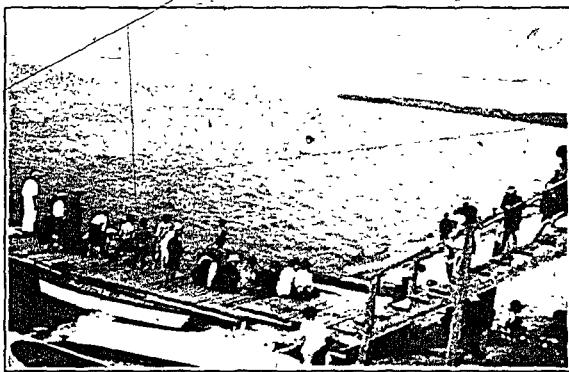


No. 4

#### PHOTOGRAPHS

*all highways in the north-western part of the province, including Highways Nos. 4, 5, 29 and 40.*

3. A picnic party at Mcota Beach, Jackfish Lake.
4. Another beach view of Jackfish Lake. (By courtesy of the C.N.R.).
5. The result of a day's duck shooting near Jackfish Lake.



No. 3

## *Synopsis of Game Act, 1931*

### *BIG GAME:*

Open season November 15th to December 14th. Bag limits: one moose, or two deer, or one deer and one caribou.

Unlawful to hunt antelope or elk at any time.

Unlawful to kill female big game animals other than caribou.

Unlawful to kill fawns at any time.

Unlawful to take moose having horns less than six inches in length.

Unlawful to use dogs for hunting big game, or to allow dogs used for such purposes to run at large.

Unlawful to divide big game into more than four parts, or quarters in addition to the head.

Unlawful to ship big game without official coupon being attached thereto.

Unlawful to ship the flesh of big game between January 1st and November 16th in any year.

Unlawful to have in possession a big game animal where the evidence of sex is not clearly apparent.

Unlawful to offer the flesh of big game, or game birds for sale.

Every person hunting must wear a complete suit of some white material, including a white cap.

### *GAME BIRDS:*

Open season for ducks and geese: North of Township 54, from September 1st to November 15th. South of Township 55, from September 15th to November 30th.

Bag limits: For the first two weeks of the season, 15 ducks and five geese per day. After the first two weeks, 30 ducks and 5 geese per day. No one shall have in his possession at any time a greater number of any birds than he may legally kill in two days.

*Prairie Chicken:* Open season from October 1st to 15th. Bag limit, five birds per day. Possession limit, 10 birds.

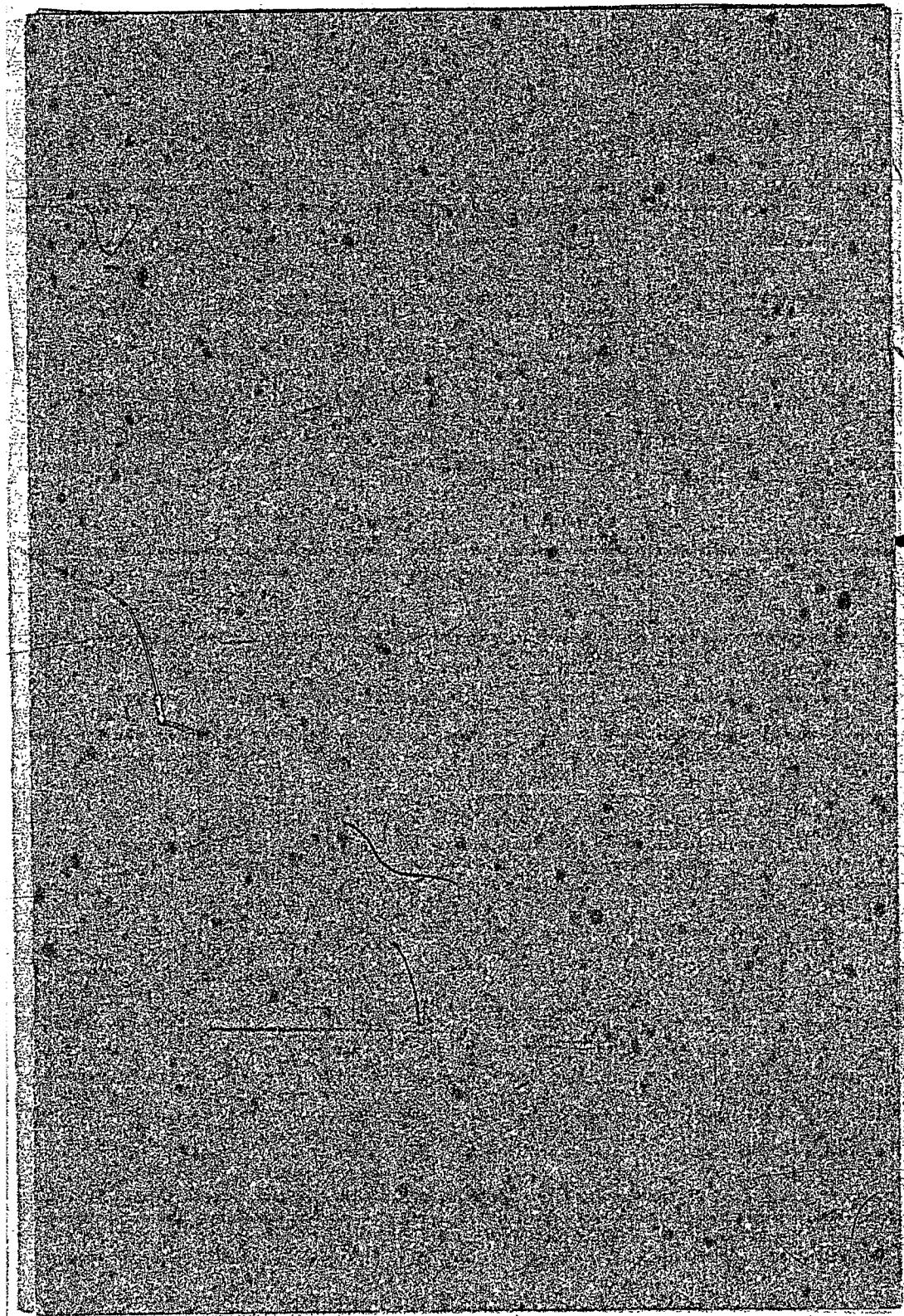
### *LICENSE FEES:*

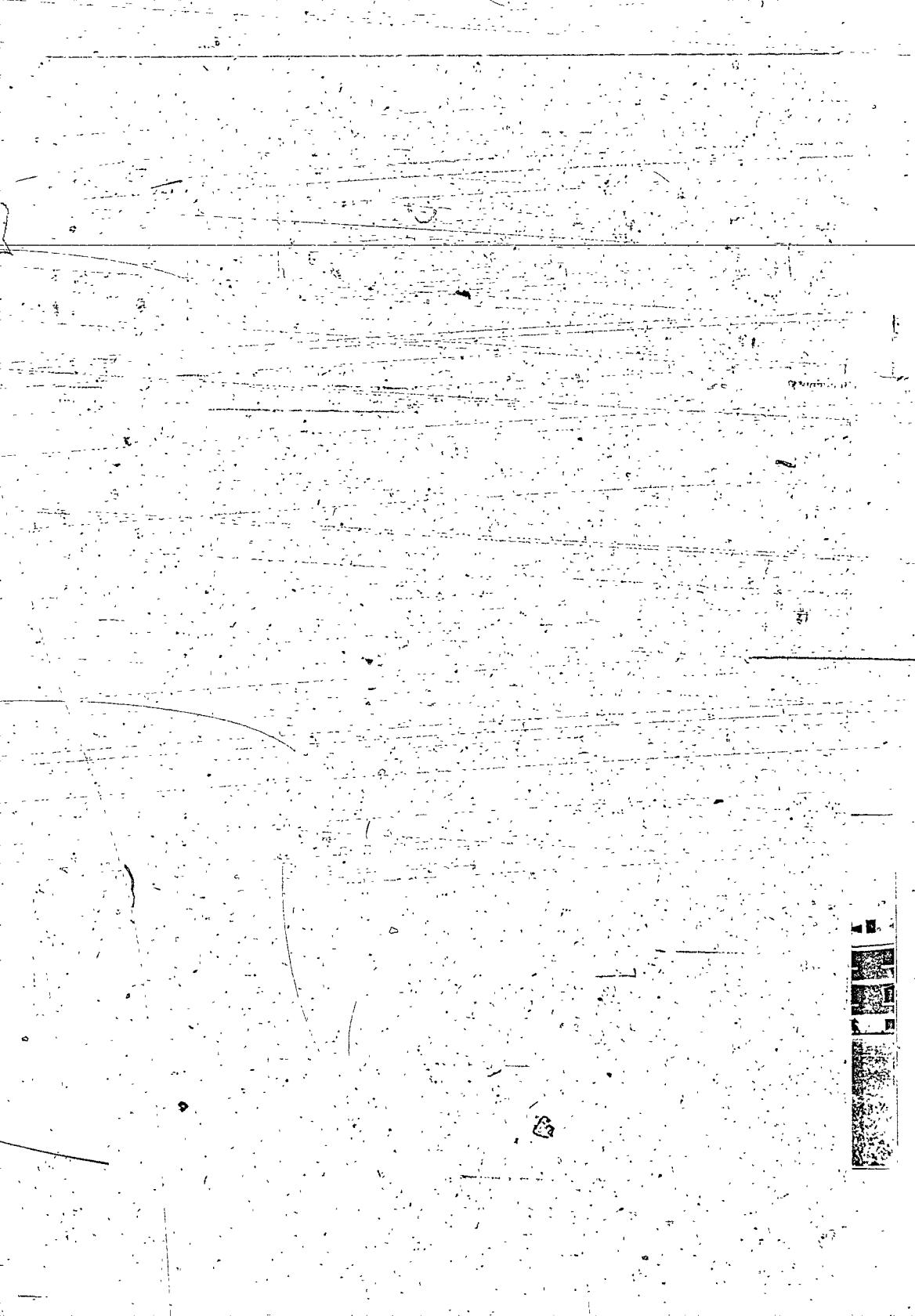
Resident, big game, \$5.00; non-resident, \$25.00; alien non-resident, \$50.00. Resident, game birds, \$1.50; non-resident, \$10.00; alien non-resident, \$25.00.

## *Tourists Entering Canada*

NO PASSPORTS are required. A sixty-day permit for a tourist's automobile may be obtained from any collector of Customs, which can be extended for thirty days. For periods over the above total of 90 days, and under 6 months, a bond or cash deposit equivalent to the duties, and taxes ordinarily payable on the car is required. This is for touring purposes only. No business should be transacted, other than "shopping," without first interviewing a collector of Customs. Americans returning to the United States may take back with them free of duty \$100.00 worth of Canadian merchandise. Various items priced lower in Canada than elsewhere usually make up such purchases.







PORTS OF ENTRY FROM THE U.S. INTO SASKATCHEWAN

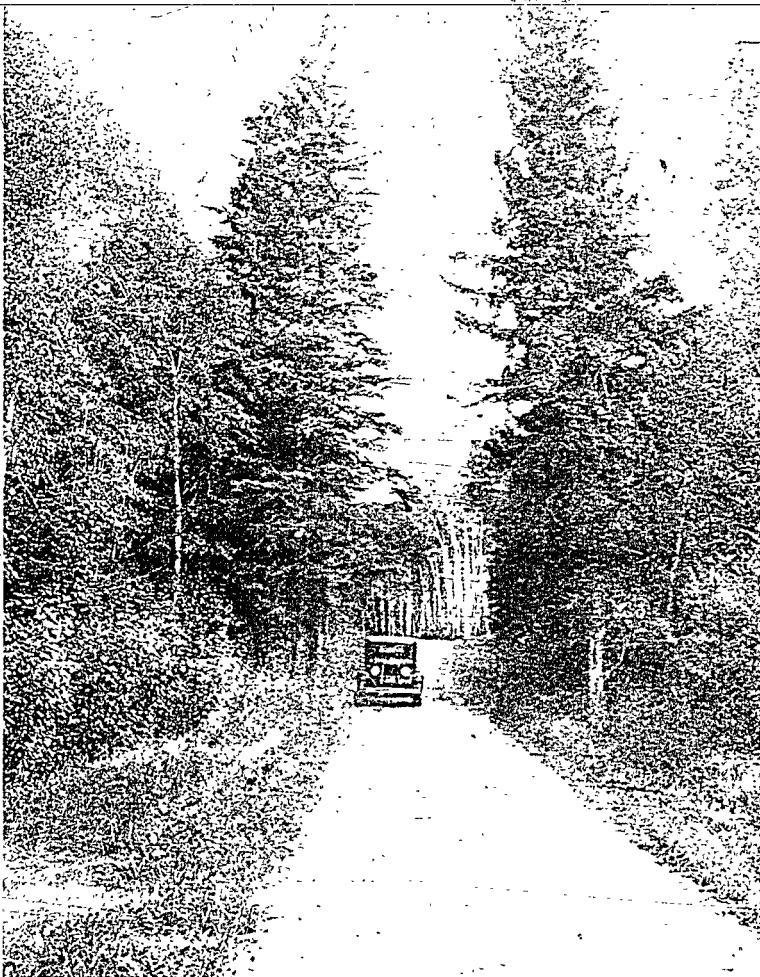
Big Beaver	Fairlawn	Val Marie
Big Muddy	Marienthal	West Poplar River
Climax	Northgate	Willow Creek
East Poplar	North Portal	Shaunavon
Elmore	Ratcliff	
Estevan	Regway	

PORTS OF ENTRY FROM SASKATCHEWAN INTO THE U.S.

Ambrose, N.D.	Westby, Mont.	Ophelim, Mont.
Noonan, N.D.	Raymond, Mont.	Scobey, Mont.
Northgate, N.D.	Whitetail, Mont.	Turner, Mont.
Portal, N.D.	Malta, Mont.	



*Camera shooting is good in the Wild Animal Park at Moose Jaw.*



A HAPPY BYWAY  
NEAR KAMSACK SASK.